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Algeria	4.00 D.M.	India	15.15 D.M.	Norway	4.00 D.M.
Argentina	19.50 D.M.	Indonesia	13.00 D.M.	Oman	0.70 D.M.
Australia	0.60 D.M.	Jordan	4.50 D.M.	Portugal	0.80 D.M.
Belgium	40 B.F.	Korea	5.10 D.M.	Qatar	0.70 D.M.
Canada	1.10 D.M.	Lebanon	2.50 D.M.	Romania	1.20 D.M.
Czechoslovakia	1.00 D.M.	Lithuania	1.00 D.M.	Saudi Arabia	4.00 D.M.
Cyprus	2.00 D.M.	Madagascar	1.00 D.M.	Spain	1.00 D.M.
Denmark	7.00 D.M.	Malawi	1.00 D.M.	Sri Lanka	1.00 D.M.
Egypt	1.00 D.M.	Mali	1.00 D.M.	Taiwan	1.00 D.M.
Finland	1.00 D.M.	Mexico	1.00 D.M.	Tanzania	1.00 D.M.
France	1.00 D.M.	Moldavia	1.00 D.M.	Tunisia	1.00 D.M.
Germany	2.00 D.M.	Mongolia	1.00 D.M.	Turkey	1.00 D.M.
Ghana	1.00 D.M.	Morocco	1.00 D.M.	U.S.A.	1.00 D.M.
Greece	1.00 D.M.	Nepal	1.00 D.M.	U.S.A. (incl. Alaska)	1.00 D.M.
Hong Kong	1.00 D.M.	Nigeria	1.00 D.M.	U.S.A. (incl. Hawaii)	1.00 D.M.
India	15.15 D.M.	Pakistan	1.00 D.M.	U.S.A. (incl. Alaska & Hawaii)	1.00 D.M.

Britain's Collision With an Ailing EC

A Vital National Interest Prevails Over Commitment to European Unity

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — They used to call France the "sick man of Europe," but now it is Europe itself that seems sick.

Summing up another failure by its 10 heads of government to solve the European Community's fundamental problems, President Francois Mitterrand said Tuesday night:

"The Europe of the 10 is not dead. But it has suffered another blow, and the more blows it suffers, the more its health deteriorates and the harder it will be for it to get well."

NEWS ANALYSIS

It was a painful moment for Mr. Mitterrand. For three months he had searched for a solution, pouring more time, energy and political will into the European Community than any French politician in decades.

Even Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain had praised his efforts, but the result was essentially the same as at the Athens summit meeting — stalemate — and it had the same basic cause: a national leader's unwillingness to submerge what was described as the vital national interest in the larger cause.

On both occasions, the leader was Mrs. Thatcher. But if she had not tied things in knots here over Britain's demand for another re-estimate on its contribution to the trade bloc's budget, Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald of Ireland might have done so; when the end came, it was in an anteroom, waiting for its nine o'clock meeting to begin.

It is a problem as old as the community itself. Indeed, the community owes much of its present shape to the insistence of another nationalist, Charles de Gaulle, on the principle of unanimity as a safeguard against the imposition of policies on France.

Without that principle, Britain would have been outvoted Tuesday night and the market's crisis would have been averted.

But it is not over, and the recriminations began at once.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece said the community would be better off without Britain. Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy said Mrs. Thatcher had analyzed the community, and a "major official said the British are undermining the most important thing, the West German commitment to the West, edging them toward neutralism."

The conference broke down when Chancellor Helmut Kohl insisted that West Germany could not afford the additional contribution that a rebate to Britain would pose.

For her part, Mrs. Thatcher said a failure, and above all the community's refusal to release the budget that had already been agreed for 1983, said "sour relations" within the ark.

Tehran Says It May Resort to Chemicals

Reuters

TEHRAN — The speaker of the Iranian parliament said Friday that Iran may be forced to resort to the use of chemical weapons.

Addressing the weekly Friday session at Tehran University, Hashemi Rafsanjani, who frequently speaks for the Iranian leadership, said: "At present, we are limited to not resorting to the use of chemical weapons, but I do not know how long this will hold."

Iran has accused Iraq of using chemical weapons as Iranian forces have thrust into Iraq in new offensives. Tehran says more than 2,000 Iranian have been affected by chemical weapons in the past month and that some have died.

Iran has denied the accusation.

Mr. Rafsanjani called on the United Nations, which sent a group of experts to Tehran last week to investigate the allegations on chemical weapons, to take a decision on the issue.

The experts, from Switzerland, Sweden, Spain and Australia, are expected to report to the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, during the week.

"So far, we have decided not to use chemical weapons," Mr. Rafsanjani said, "but we will be able to do so if Iraq continues to use chemical weapons."

Iran is the most powerful country in the entire Middle East when it comes to processing chemicals. Its pharmaceutical factories and chemical plants are among the best in the world.



A crewman, injured when a Salvadoran cargo plane was blown up by rebels, was assisted at the San Miguel airport. The plane, carrying ballot boxes for Sunday's election, was damaged beyond repair by remote-controlled mines.

Reagan, Senate Compromise on Salvador

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The White House has agreed to a bipartisan Senate compromise that would reduce an emergency aid package to El Salvador by one-third and delay a vote until after the Salvadoran presidential election Sunday.

After a day of negotiations, the agreement was announced on the Senate floor by Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, the majority leader.

The compromise, proposed by Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, and approved by the Senate Republican leadership, provided for a reduction from the \$93 million requested by the administration to \$61.75 million. Of this amount, \$47 million was earmarked for military aid and the rest for medical supplies.

"I have taken this matter up with the administration, the secretary of state and the White House," Mr. Baker said. "I believe we can work out an agreement on this basis so that the administration supports that funding level."

The Salvadoran aid package is part of an emergency funding bill that also includes \$11 million for insurgents fighting the Sandinist government in Nicaragua.

Of that amount, \$7 million would be available immediately, and \$14 million would be left for contingencies and disbursed in accordance with the wishes of the House and Senate intelligence committees.

Also included are funds for nations in Africa that have been severely affected by drought.

The White House and Senate Republicans sought a vote on Central American aid this week to demonstrate support for the Salvadoran government. The vote was blocked by Democrats, who warned against intervening in the election.

Mr. Baker sought unsuccessfully to have the vote Wednesday. "I think what we are seeing right now," he said, "is whether we are going to continue our policy in El Salvador and Central America or let it collapse. If it collapses, there is an effect on that election by the refusal of this Congress to face up to the question of continuing the program which is already in existence, then I hope the debate will properly illuminate who is responsible for that."

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, who blocked the vote Wednesday, said Thursday that the United States would be in a better position to make a decision on military aid after the election.

Under the compromise, the package would be debated and amendments offered Monday on everything except the financing levels. Amendments concerning those levels would be offered Tuesday and Wednesday.

Rebel Attacks in Salvador
Leftist guerrillas attacked government troops in El Salvador's second largest city, blew up an airplane transporting ballot boxes to be used in Sunday's presidential election and set off bombs in the capital, The Associated Press reported Friday from San Salvador.

Those and other rebel attacks prompted the Salvadoran military to remain on full alert, 48 hours before presidential elections.

The alert was ordered after anti-government guerrillas blew up a Salvadoran Air Force plane as it landed on an airstrip they had mined in San Miguel, 80 miles east of San Salvador, on Thursday. The pilot and co-pilot were wounded, but the plane's cargo of ballot boxes was not damaged, officials said.

In Santa Ana, the country's second largest city, one civilian was killed and another was wounded in a clash late Thursday at an army post, witnesses said. Rebels have rarely engaged in fighting in the city.

Two bombs exploded in the neighborhood of San Jacinto in southern San Salvador late Thursday, destroying two trucks, a policeman said.

Six other bombs were found near the Ilopango air base, east of the capital, and were detonated by the authorities, said a policeman who asked not to be identified.

New Exercises Announced
The Pentagon announced Friday a three-month military field exercise in Honduras for the first time may include troops from several Central American nations. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Previous military exercises in Honduras have involved only U.S. and Honduran troops. This time, Pentagon sources said, Panama, Guatemala and El Salvador have been invited to join in counterinsurgency and other military exercises there. It is uncertain whether the countries will accept, the sources said.

About 1,800 U.S. troops are to participate in the new exercise, called Granadero I, from April 1 through June 30.

Moslem Militia Tries to Retake Beirut Positions
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Remnants of a defeated Sunni Moslem militia counterattacked Friday in West Beirut in a neighborhood they formerly controlled.

Police said at least 18 persons, including three civilians, were killed in attacks that came a day after the Marabittoun, made up of Sunni Moslems, lost its positions to Druze fighters.

The streets of the western sector of the capital were deserted except for militiamen. Schools, banks and most shops shut down.

Moslem political and religious leaders announced Friday night a plan for a cease-fire, the removal of gunmen from the streets and the imposition of order by state police. There was no immediate assurance that Marabittoun would agree.

In another development, the French ambassador, Fernand W. Baux, signaled that his nation's 1,200-member military contingent would soon leave.

The French, the only unit remaining from the four-nation peacekeeping force, had been responsible for keeping open a passageway along the dividing line between the Moslem sector and the Christian eastern sector of the capital. This too was closed in Friday's fighting.

A militiaman wounded in fighting Friday in Beirut.

Knesset Considers Date for Early Israeli Election
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Israel's parliament is set to consider a date for early general elections as Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, forced into the move by the Knesset after only six months in office, claimed the ballooning would not affect his government's policies on Lebanon or the economy.

"We will look after the affairs of the state as if elections are not being talked about," Mr. Shamir said. Mr. Shamir's coalition government, led by the Likud bloc, received a setback Thursday when the Knesset voted, 61 to 58, to dissolve the 120-member body and call elections ahead of those scheduled for November 1985.

The outcome was not certain. "Don't forget," he said, "in the 1981 elections, at the starting point, Labor was ahead by a lot and the Likud was looking very, very down, and they made a rapid recovery."

Political sources predicted the election would take place in September.

The election campaign will likely be dominated by two issues, the economy and the war in Lebanon. While the war polarized Israel as no previous military campaign had, it was failure on the economic front that ultimately undermined Mr. Shamir's conservative coalition.

The three-deputy Tami party, which bolted the coalition, said it could no longer tolerate what it described as the hardships created by the government's austerity program. The Tami party joined forces with the Labor bloc and the Ha-

dash Communist faction to sponsor the motion dissolving parliament.

Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad has made the reduction of Israel's balance of payments deficit, a record \$5.3 billion last year, and the boosting of exports his top priorities. Government spending has been severely cut back, affecting all projects, from education to the Jewish settlement drive in occupied territories. Although wages are linked to inflation, they have not kept up with price increases.

But although economic problems have overshadowed the June 1982 invasion of Lebanon, opposition politicians have made clear that Lebanon, widely perceived in Israel as "the first war Israel lost," will be an inflammatory issue in the campaign.

Ezer Weizman, one of Israel's most popular politicians, launched a new party by accusing the government of "throwing away lives."

The Labor Party wants a quick total withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and says border security can be policed from inside Israel with punitive raids when necessary. The government is planning a partial pullback but rules out a full withdrawal until a way is found to assure there are no cross-border guerrilla attacks on northern Israel.

The announced challenge to Mr. Shamir's leadership by former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon seems certain to heat up the campaign.

A long legislative procedure is ahead before the bill to dissolve parliament becomes law. The proposal now must go to a Knesset committee, which will turn it into a bill and set a date for the elections.

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

Kremlin Rejects 'Any Talks' on Arms Control, U.S. Experts Say

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — American experts on military and Soviet affairs, who have just returned from informal meetings with top officials in Moscow, report that the Kremlin appears to have decided not to return to suspended nuclear arms talks until the Reagan administration demonstrates with "clear deeds" that it is serious about reaching agreements.

One member of the "Dartmouth group" of private citizens, whose various members have been meeting with Soviet officials annually for about 20 years, said he had "never seen the atmosphere so bad. They don't want to talk about any kind of arms control."

"They were very negative, very rigid and showed no interest in even probing for possible openings," another member added. Another said he was surprised by the Soviet rigidity because it came just a month or so after some relatively moderate public remarks by the new Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko.

It was the negative Soviet attitude during the five-day meeting, several members said, that led to the feeling that Moscow now had completed its assessment of the situation, since Mr. Chernenko took office Feb. 13, and had decided against any quick arms-control deals that might help Mr. Reagan get re-elected.

Although the American visitors are private citizens and do not speak for the administration, they are a high-powered group that includes retired Lieutenant General Brent Scowcroft, who headed Mr. Reagan's commission on U.S. strategic nuclear forces; retired Chairman David C. Jones, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and two leading experts on the Soviet Union, Arnold Heidecker of the Rand Corp. and William Hyland of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Leading the group was Paul Doty, director of the Center for Science and International Affairs at Harvard.

Their Soviet counterparts included Georgi Arbatov, senior Kremlin adviser on U.S. affairs; Lieutenant General Viktor P. Starodubov, a member of the Soviet General Staff; A.A. Obukov, deputy chief of the Soviet delegation to the strategic arms reduction talks (START), and Valentin M. Falin, a former ambassador to West Germany.

Sources close to the Dartmouth group stressed that there was no way to be sure that the Russians had decided not to return to the START talks and the negotiations dealing with medium-range missiles in Europe. Nonetheless, they said, "Now all the signs are sharply negative," adding that their assessment was shared by the U.S. ambassador to Moscow, Arthur A. Hartman.

They also said they did not know what, if anything, was going on in "back-channel" private communications between officials. There have been a number of meetings between Mr. Hartman and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, and between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly I. Dobrynin. But aside from these, Mr. Hartman said Thursday in a television interview, there are no back-channel talks going on.

Officials said that a Hartman-Gromyko meeting about 10 days ago was an hour and a half of unrelieved vitriol, paralleling what the Dartmouth group members heard.

U.S. sources said the Russians appeared to be stung over the U.S. deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe this winter despite strong protests by Moscow and European peace movements.

The Russians, who walked out of both sets of talks after the deployment, told their visitors that the Pershing-2s were aimed at knocking out their military command.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Mitterrand, Reagan Firm On N-Arms

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and President Francois Mitterrand of France, concluding two days of talks, agreed Friday that the Soviet Union would be welcome back at nuclear arms control talks but that the West should not make any concessions to lure them back, a senior U.S. official said.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mitterrand talked over breakfast at the White House after a state dinner and earlier talks on Thursday.

At their concluding meeting, Mr. Reagan offered to send a French astronaut on a U.S. space shuttle flight next year, and Mr. Mitterrand accepted the invitation in principle, according to the U.S. official.

The official, who briefed reporters on the condition that he not be identified, said the Reagan-Mitterrand sessions "were pretty well characterized by an absence of disagreement" and that there was a sense that "these are two men at ease with one another."

He said Mr. Mitterrand did not raise complaints about high U.S. interest rates or currency problems. Nor did the French leader discuss his planned trip to Moscow.

At a press conference after the meeting, Mr. Mitterrand said, "I think it's probable I will go on such a visit by the end of the year."

He also said he did not share the Reagan administration's views on the situation in Central America, and he continues to believe more must be done to improve economic conditions in the region.

The U.S. official said Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mitterrand "shared the view that the Soviets would be welcome if they choose to come back to the nuclear arms control negotiations."

He added: "The two presidents agreed that no concessions should be made to bring the Soviets back, but also shared a determination to try to solve the problems created by the levels of armaments in the world."

Mr. Mitterrand said the deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe represented a setback to Moscow and that it was "difficult for the Soviets to go on as if nothing had happened."

"Some water must flow under the bridge," he said.

Mining of Harbors Seen Effective in Nicaragua

Rebels' Damage to Soviet Oil Tanker Further Reduces Low Fuel Supplies

By Doyle McManus

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The mining of Nicaragua's major harbors by anti-Sandinist rebels financed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has been the guerrillas' most effective sabotage action yet, reducing oil imports to a country already suffering from serious fuel problems, according to U.S. Defense Department officials.

The Soviet oil tanker Lugansk struck one of the mines Tuesday at Puerto Sandino, prompting the Soviet Union to protest what it called "state terrorism" that was "perpetrated with the direct participation of agencies and persons controlled by the U.S. government."

Five Soviet seamen were injured in the mine explosion, which tore a hole in the hull of the tanker.

But U.S. officials, far from being apologetic over the incident, have found it difficult to conceal their pleasure at Nicaraguan and Soviet discomfort.

Undersecretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger rejected Moscow's protest in unusually blunt terms, telling a Soviet Embassy official that he had no grounds to complain after his country had provided arms to the Sandinist government and "supported violence and conflict" in El Salvador.

Details of the conversation were released by State Department spokesmen, a departure from usual diplomatic practice.

Pentagon officials, who asked not to be quoted by name, said the mining, carried out in late February, has seriously disrupted Nicaragua's fuel supplies.

"It's hurt their POL," one official said, using the military acronym for petroleum, oil and lubricants. "They're hurting badly," he said. "They've said so themselves."

The official said the Sandinists may also face shortages of ammunition and other military supplies but said they appear to have ample weaponry because of earlier shipments from the Soviet bloc.

Officials said there have been no shipments since February. The rebels have said that several Soviet bloc ships have turned back from the port of El Bluff for fear of mines.

Nicaragua depends on imported oil for almost all its energy, but its traditional sources, Mexico and Venezuela, cut back on shipments after the Nicaraguan government fell behind in payments.

After a series of rebel raids last

fall on Nicaraguan oil installations, the country put into effect energy-saving measures, including tightening of the gasoline rationing program.

Responsibility for the mining has been claimed by both of the major Nicaraguan rebel groups, the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, based in Costa Rica, and the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, based in Honduras.

The Nicaraguan Democratic Force says it also has stepped up ground attacks on strategic economic targets in recent weeks.

[Fighting between anti-Sandinist rebels and government troops in southeastern Zelaya province, near the Costa Rican border, has left at least 35 government troops and 70 guerrillas dead, an army source told The Associated Press. The source said about 1,500 rebels were in the area.]

Moscow Presses Assertion

John F. Burns of The New York Times reported from Moscow: The Soviet Union gave its first detailed account Thursday of the mine explosion that damaged a Soviet tanker. Moscow also pressed its assertion that the United States was responsible for the incident.

In a report from Nicaragua, the official news agency Tass made no mention of any immediate Soviet assistance to the Sandinist authorities, who had been quoted in some news reports as seeking the assistance of a Soviet minesweeper in clearing coastal areas of mines.

However, Western diplomats in Moscow said that a Soviet naval flotilla, including the largest Soviet vessel ever to visit the area, was already en route to the Caribbean when the incident with the tanker occurred two days ago and would almost certainly call in a Nicaraguan port.

The Tass report and an accompanying dispatch from London amplified the Soviet assertion that the Reagan administration was directly responsible for the incident.

In its account from Puerto Sandino, Tass quoted Manuel Calderon, identified as deputy chief of the Nicaraguan state security service, as having said that "an American naval ship" had been cruising in the Puerto Sandino area 10 days ago and had dispatched two aircraft and a helicopter to make "circles" over the port.

"It cannot be excluded that the mines had been planted by the Americans," the agency quoted Mr. Calderon as saying.



NEW ZEALANDERS' PROTEST — The U.S. nuclear submarine Queenfish encountered more than 100 vessels as it entered Auckland Harbor on Friday. Anti-nuclear demonstrators regularly protest visits by nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships. The Queenfish is in Auckland for exercises with the Australian and New Zealand navies.

Soviet Assassination Plan Reported

Defector Says Special Unit Would Go Into Action in War

By Drew Middleton

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A Soviet defector, writing in a U.S. military publication, says that in a war with the West, Soviet special forces units would try to assassinate Western political and military leaders and destroy nuclear and other installations.

He says KGB teams would also have assassination missions. His account, written under the pseudonym of Viktor Suvorov, appears in the current issue of Military Review, published by the army's Command and General Staff College at Leavenworth, Kansas.

An editor's note in the journal says that if Mr. Suvorov's facts are correct, many of these potential targets have already visited some of the target areas at the West's invitation, since they are among the most accomplished athletes in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Suvorov says naval units of the Soviet special forces were involved in submarine intrusions into Swedish territorial waters in 1982 and 1983. Two of the vessels used, he writes, were mini-submarines designed for use on combat intelligence missions.

Although Western intelligence services have known of the existence of the Soviet special forces, this is believed by military experts to be the first definitive account of

the units' missions and command structure. Mr. Suvorov says the forces are an integral part of GRU, the Soviet military intelligence service.

He says the GRU central organization, which is designated as the Second Chief Directorate of the General Staff, runs a special forces brigade and an intelligence center. The center recruits its own foreign agents in competition with the KGB.

To U.S. analysts, the most sinister branch of the special forces is what Mr. Suvorov describes as a group of professionals, usually operating in civilian clothes, whose mission in war would be to find and kill Western military and political leaders in their homelands.

He says the special forces would also be charged with wrecking nuclear installations or identifying them for Soviet missiles or bombs, attacking North Atlantic Treaty Organization command centers, destroying key targets such as air

bases and disrupting Western utilities and communications systems. In a war, Mr. Suvorov writes, the Russians would have 41 independent special forces companies, one with each army, and 16 brigades attached to each "front," the equivalent of an American army group.

There also would be four naval brigades, he says, one with each Soviet fleet, and 20 intelligence units.

The peacetime strength is estimated at between 27,000 and 30,000, but these figures do not include troops serving in support units.

Mr. Suvorov says East German, Polish and other Warsaw Pact troops also operate as special forces units and in most cases would wear Western uniforms and speak Western languages when on operations.

Because their wartime duties and peacetime training are so rigorous, Mr. Suvorov says, the Soviet special forces need and attract large numbers of professional athletes. The athletes receive special privileges and commissions in the armed forces.

Consequently, the defector adds, there is fierce competition between the GRU and the KGB for the best athletes.

NATO's ability to cope with the Soviet special forces in any war, a Western operations officer said, would rest on the effectiveness of local forces defending the home front.

South Africa May Drop UN Namibia Plan

Pretoria Makes Threat Over Cubans in Angola

The Associated Press

CAPE TOWN — South Africa may abandon a United Nations plan for granting independence to South-West Africa if Cuban soldiers are not removed from neighboring Angola, Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said.

Mr. Botha said Thursday that some alternative way to independence for the territory, also known as Namibia, might have to be found, "preferably with international recognition."

He said South Africa "will not stand in the way" if the guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization and political parties within Namibia come to an agreement with the territory's future outside the UN plan of 1978, which calls for free elections under UN supervision.

Mr. Botha complained angrily on Tuesday that a Cuban-Angolan statement in Havana, making a conditional offer to withdraw the Cuban troops, contained unacceptable language supporting SWAPO and the African National Congress, which seeks to overthrow South Africa's white-minority government.

South Africa governs Namibia, a former German colony, under a League of Nations mandate abrogated in 1966 by the UN General Assembly. The United Nations contends that South Africa is illegally occupying Namibia.

An independence plan worked out by the United States and other Western nations, and endorsed by the Security Council in 1978, calls for UN-supervised elections and South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia.

Any move away from the UN plan could threaten eight years of U.S.-led negotiations toward Namibian self-rule.

At least a dozen major political parties among the one million Namibians have been meeting on and off for several years to find a way to independence. Most independent observers believe SWAPO would win free elections.

After the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, visited southern Africa last year, South Africa said the last obstacles to the plan had been overcome, except for the presence of an estimated 25,000 Cuban soldiers in Angola.

South Africa agreed a month ago to pull its troops out of southern Angola where SWAPO has based its forces. South Africa joined Angola in a commission to monitor the disengagement.

4 Terrorists Killed, Spanish Police Claim

By John Darnon

New York Times Service

MADRID — In a police ambush in the harbor of the northern town of Pasajes de San Juan, Spanish security forces wiped out what they described as a five-member team of Basque terrorists trying to slip into Spain by boat from southern France.

Four of the suspected guerrillas were shot and killed Thursday as they tried to land shortly after 11 P.M. in a small rubber boat. A fifth was unhurt and captured.

The Spanish authorities, apparently acting on inside information, were expecting the landing. Special police were heavily reinforced, both onshore and in boats, and were equipped with powerful air lights that were used afterward to light up the harbor as frogmen searched for bodies.

A statement from the Interior Ministry said the dead men had come from France to execute various terrorist activities, including the planting of a car bomb and a kidnapping. It identified them as members of a group called the Autonomous Anti-Capitalist Commandos, an anarchist offshoot of the main Basque separatist organization, ETA.

The group claimed responsibility last month for the assassination of Enrique Casca, a Socialist senator and candidate, three days before the Basque regional elections. The ministry statement said that, according to police information, at least one of the dead men "could be implicated" in that assassination.

Spokesmen for the police insisted that the men had been warned to halt, that they were heavily armed and fired first, and that all four were shot simultaneously.

Official sources also said that it was not known from where in France the men had embarked, although it was thought that they came from St. Jean de Luz. Pasajes de San Juan, a village, is the first suitable landing area below the French border, six miles (9.6 kilometers) to the northeast.

The sources said that the French authorities were in no way involved in setting the trap or providing information in the case. Instead, it was described as the successful conclusion to more than a month of intensive work by the Spanish police to break the violent faction, which emerged in a 1977 break with ETA, whose initials stand for Basque Homeland and Liberty in the Basque language.

The fact that the guerrillas had chosen a sea route into Spain was seen as an indication that heavy patrols on the Spanish side of the mountainous frontier and a crackdown by French authorities on the other side was beginning to have an effect on the operations of guerrillas who for years simply walked across the border.

In an unrelated incident, a Spanish Basque exile was killed in the southern French town of Biarritz. The victim, Javier Pérez Arana, was shot at a gasoline station from a passing car.

He was the brother-in-law of an ETA leader, Domingo Ibarbe Abasolo.

Soviet Said to Bar Any Talks on Arms

Letter Exchange By U.S., Soviet

(Continued from Page 1)

posts and that Mr. Reagan's new emphasis on anti-missile defense suggests that the United States is seeking a one-to-one punch to neutralize Soviet missile forces.

Although the Soviet Union has fielded 378 new SS-20 missiles aimed at Europe and Asia, the Russians charged that Washington was changing the strategic balance by deploying new missiles in Europe that could reach Soviet territory. They claimed this was a violation of the unratified 1979 SALT-2 agreement.

Tass Rebukes Kohl

Tass rebuked Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany on Friday for suggesting that Moscow would return to missile talks with the United States despite the deployment of new U.S. weapons. Reuters reported from Moscow.

"You are wrong Mr. Kohl," Tass said in reaction to his statement, which was made in an interview published Thursday in a West German newspaper.

Tass said arms-control talks limiting strategic weapons and nuclear missiles in Europe "can be opened only through withdrawal of American missiles" in West Germany and other NATO countries.

The chancellor said he believed the Soviet Union would return to the Geneva talks, which it suspended in November.

Soviet Leadership 'Paralysis' — Lawrence S. Eagleburger, U.S. undersecretary for political affairs, said Thursday that a three-year "paralysis" of Soviet decision-making, brought about by two leadership changes, has "severely hampered" efforts by the United States to reach arms-control agreements.

The Associated Press reported in Washington.

Mr. Eagleburger, speaking at a foreign policy conference in Birmingham, Alabama, said that since the Reagan administration took office in January 1981, the Kremlin has not had the kind of leadership capable of making difficult decisions and accepting responsibility for them.

"Virtually without exception, each time the Soviets have been faced with difficult choices, we have witnessed a period of apparent internal debate, followed inevitably by hard-line decisions clearly dictated by the most conservative elements in the Politburo," he said.

His assessment appeared to be a response to critics who blame the administration for the failure of Moscow and Washington to agree on arms-control measures.

NEW YORK — President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko, had exchanged four letters since February, according to a television news report.

The CBS network's Thursday evening news program said Mr. Reagan initiated the correspondence in early February, when Vice President George Bush delivered a letter to Mr. Chernenko during funeral ceremonies in Moscow for Yuri V. Andropov.

Citing unidentified sources, CBS reported from Washington that Mr. Chernenko responded on four letters have been exchanged. Although the Russians maintain their basic positions and there is no sign of a breakthrough on outstanding issues, CBS said, the White House was encouraged by the Kremlin's polite tone.



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I M A G N I N

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Hart, Mondale Vie to Prove Who Is Israel's Better Friend

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The battle between Senator Gary Hart and Walter F. Mondale over who is the better friend of Israel continued Friday as the candidates focused on the April 3 New York primary.

Jewish voters make up about a third of the electorate in the state's Democratic primary, in which 252 delegates are at stake — more than one-eighth of the total needed for the nomination. Jewish voters are also important in Connecticut, which is to choose 52 delegates in its primary Tuesday.

In a speech to the Association for a Better New York, Mr. Mondale said relations between the United States and Israel had deteriorated in 1978 and that the peace initiative of President Anwar al-Sadat of Egypt had been lost.

"I offered as vice president to go to Jerusalem for the 30th anniversary of Israeli independence," said Mr. Mondale. "Many said I shouldn't go. Many said it was a strained time in U.S.-Israeli relations and it was."

But Mr. Mondale made the trip, and "I believe on that visit I was able to convey America's enduring commitment to Israel on a personal and emotional level."

Looking back on it, Menachem Begin said his visit and our personal visit was a turning point that restored Israeli confidence in U.S. intentions and paved the way for the historic Camp David accords," he said. Mr. Begin was then Israel's prime minister.

Speaking Thursday night in New York, Mr. Hart told the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish

Organizations, that he had been more consistent in his support of Israel than had been Mr. Mondale.

"Unlike others running for president, or indeed the incumbent president, I have no apologies to make and no explanations to offer," he said. "I have been there, and I will be there in the future, to defend the survival and the security of Israel."

Mr. Hart said, "I will never seek as former Vice President Mondale did, to intimidate and coerce Israel into taking unacceptable risks that could jeopardize its very existence," he said.

Mr. Hart said he was basing his remarks on the memoirs of the late Israeli foreign minister, Moshe Dayan, dealing with the Camp David talks. He did not specify the charges Mr. Dayan had leveled.

Noting "the special relationship that links this nation and the state of Israel," Mr. Hart added, "I will not hide this relationship or apologize for it to any Arab state."

He said, "The Hart administration will not cater to the changing whims of King Hussein. The only thing that never seems to change is his refusal to negotiate."

"Giving and selling and doing whatever the so-called moderate Arab states demand of us will end with the Hart administration. If Saudi Arabia wants our arms and our protection, let that nation come to the peace table and negotiate with Israel in good faith."

The senator chided Mr. Mondale, who he said had "lobbied vigorously" for the sale of F-15 fighter planes to Saudi Arabia during the Carter administration.

Mr. Hart said he had opposed

Reagan administration proposals to sell early-warning aircraft to Saudi Arabia and Hawk and Stinger missiles to Jordan.

He said in response to a question that Israel's settlements on the occupied West Bank were "in my judgment as legal as any settlement in the world" and "no threat" to negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

In stating his position that the U.S. Embassy should be moved to Jerusalem without preconditions, he said a letter issued by his Senate office that said such a move should be part of an overall effort to negotiate a Middle East peace treaty did not reflect his position.

He rejected an assertion by Mr. Mondale that he had "flipped" on the question, although in an interview with The New York Times last Thursday he acknowledged that his position had evolved in the last two weeks to a unilateral relocation.

In New York and earlier in California, Mr. Mondale denied Mr. Hart's assertions about his positions toward Israel. He said he had opposed the F-15 sale within the Carter administration, and cited the former president's memoirs as supporting that contention.

"If Mr. Hart wants to debate on who has been the most consistent supporter of Israel, he is going to regret it," Mr. Mondale said.

Mr. Mondale challenged Mr. Hart to produce "any evidence" to support the charge that he had sought to intimidate Israel at Camp David, asserting, "As vice president, I was always supportive" of Israel's security needs, "and the leaders of Israel will attest to that."

Campaigning Friday in Connecticut, Mr. Hart challenged Mr. Mondale to "rise above attacks on my campaign" and accused him of ignoring states with few delegates to offer.

But both leading candidates, concentrating on the rich primaries in the Northeast, have paid scant attention to caucuses being held this weekend in Virginia, Kansas and Montana, where 124 delegates are to be chosen. All three states hold precinct caucuses Saturday, although Virginia is holding only half of them that day and the remainder Monday.

The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, the third candidate remaining in the Democratic race, campaigned Thursday in Virginia and planned to return to the state on Saturday. (AP, NYT, WP)



ANTI-KISSINGER PROTEST — Campus policemen at the University of Texas in Austin taking a demonstrator into custody during a protest against an appearance by Henry A. Kissinger. About 300 people demonstrated against the former secretary of state for his views on Central America and other issues, and 53 were arrested.

Senate Democrats Offer Plan to Cut U.S. Budget Deficit by \$200 Billion

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Senate Democrats presented a \$200-billion deficit-reduction plan for the federal budget that includes a two-year deferral of indexing income-tax rates to inflation.

Over three years, the plan would cut deficits by \$53 billion more than a deficit-reduction proposal that President Ronald Reagan negotiated last week with Senate Republicans and by about \$15 billion more than an alternative presented this week by Democrats in the House of Representatives.

In the Senate, the Republicans' plan is expected to prevail because they are the majority party.

The main difference between the two Democratic plans is the call by House Democrats for a deferral of inflation adjustments for income tax rates, scheduled to take effect next year.

Both Mr. Reagan and the House Democrats would raise taxes largely through loophole-closing measures already approved by the tax-writing committees of both houses.

Mr. Reagan has promised to veto any increase in tax rates, including any change in indexing.

The proliferation of budget plans, each seemingly more ambitious than earlier ones, points up the anxiety over deficits and the difficulties of reaching agreement on a specific formula for reducing them.

Moreover, there is a procedural snarl in the Senate over a proposed shortcut under which Mr. Reagan's proposed reductions would be enacted as part of a pending deficit-reduction bill.

Some key senators are objecting that the procedure would set a bad precedent and undermine existing committee prerogatives, although leadership sources said the procedural problems probably could be overcome. Substantive problems with Mr. Reagan's plan may be more serious, one source indicated.

The Senate Democrats' plan was drafted by Senator Lawton Chiles of Florida, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Budget Committee, and approved without dissent by a party caucus, according to Mr. Chiles.

The plan would hold military spending increases to 4 percent after inflation, compared with 3.5 percent in the House plan and about 8 percent in the Reagan-endorsed plan.

It would provide roughly the same total savings from domestic programs but under a different mix, allowing some adjustment for inflation and spending additions in specific areas such as job training and programs for the poor.

Mr. Reagan and the Senate Democrats would cut domestic spending by about twice as much as the House Democrats.

The Senate Democrats' plan also would raise taxes by \$75 billion, or about half again as much as the Republicans and House Democrats are proposing, mainly because of the proposed delay of tax indexing until 1987.

Using Congressional Budget Office estimates, the Senate Democrats contend that their plan would produce a deficit of \$174 billion in the 1985 fiscal year, compared with \$181 billion for Mr. Reagan's plan and \$176 billion for the House Democrats' proposal.

The Complex Impact of Campaign Financing Laws

By Thomas B. Edsall
International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — The labyrinth of U.S. campaign finance regulations, largely established in the period of post-Watergate reform, has itself become a major factor in American elections.

In the battle between Walter F. Mondale and Senator Gary Hart for the Democratic presidential nomination, federal campaign spending limits may severely restrict the ability of the former vice president to continue the struggle if it extends through the primaries in late May and early June.

At another level, the campaign reforms were intended to eliminate the role of special-interest groups in elections. In fact, however, the legislation provided legal sanction for the creation of political action committees (PACs), which are now the subject of attack by Common Cause, a private organization that lobbies against government abuses.

One of the most significant changes in campaign funding was the establishment of full public financing of presidential elections, a step designed to eliminate any taint of corruption from the election process. But both political parties have taken advantage of loopholes to channel large sums of private cash into presidential elections, creating a new kind of campaign contribution called "soft money."

The major provisions of federal campaign law are as follows:

- Candidates running for president can receive partial public financing during the pre-convention phase and full public financing once they receive their party's nomination. Before the convention, the federal government will match every contribution of \$250 or less from an individual to a candidate. In order to qualify, a candidate must first raise \$5,000 in each of at least 20 different states, for a minimum total of \$100,000, with each of the contributions less than \$250. In the general elections, major party nominees receive \$40 million from the federal government.
- If a presidential candidate accepts public financing, he or she must limit total spending in the primaries and caucuses to about \$24.4 million, and to \$40 million in the general election. In addition, the candidate must restrict spending within individual states during the primary phase; the limit in New Hampshire was \$404,000.
- The \$24.4-million limit on overall pre-convention spending is currently causing difficulties for Mr. Mondale. He spent over \$17 million through the March 20 Illinois primary on the assumption that the nomination would be settled early. Consequently, he will not be able to match Mr. Hart dollar for dollar if the contest continues into late May and early June.
- A candidate failing to win 10 percent of the vote in two consecutive primaries is disqualified from receiving matching grants and can only restore eligibility by winning 20 percent in a subsequent primary. The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson failed to win 10 percent in the New Hampshire and Vermont primaries, but then just went over the 20-percent mark in Alabama.
- Individuals are prohibited from giving any federal candidate more than \$1,000 in each election — primary, runoff or general. An individual can, however, give a political party up to \$20,000 a year and a PAC up to \$5,000 a year.
- Altogether, an individual can give a maximum of \$25,000 a year to federal candidates, PACs and political parties. For example, it would be possible to give \$10,000 to the Democratic or Republican National Committee, \$5,000 to a PAC

and make 10 \$1,000 contributions to federal candidates. In the parlance of fund-raisers, a donor who has hit the \$25,000 ceiling has "maxed out."

- Political parties can raise unlimited amounts, but they are restricted in the amount of money they can give candidates. In the case of House candidates, the parties can provide a maximum of about \$70,000, and for Senate candidates, they can give amounts that range from \$80,000, in the case of such electorally small states as Alaska and Idaho, to \$1.4 million in California.
- The three major Republican Party committees, the national, congressional and senatorial, consistently raise far more money than their Democratic counterparts: In 1982, they pulled in \$191 million compared with \$31 million by the Democratic committees.
- Since the Republican committees raise more money than they can legally give to candidates, they are able to finance extensive polling, voter registration, issue research and other activities that benefit Republican candidates at all levels.
- Political action committees first came into being in 1943, when the Congress of Industrial Organizations created a PAC to raise money from members in response to legislation prohibiting the use of union treasury money in federal campaigns.
- They did not, however, come into full flower until Congress revised federal election law in 1974 to specifically authorize the creation of "multicandidate committees." These committees, which are PACs, are permitted to give a maximum of \$5,000 to each federal candidate in each election, with no ceiling on the total. From 1974 to 1982, the number of PACs grew from 608 to 3,371.
- A PAC can be created by a union, corporation, trade association or by almost any group. Over 10 years, from 1972

to 1982, the total amount of money contributed in each election cycle by PACs has grown tenfold, from \$8.5 million in 1972 to \$83.6 million in 1982.

The most rapid growth has been among corporate PACs, which went from 89 in 1974 to 1,467 in 1982. The overall growth in PACs has been the subject of consistent attack by such liberal reform groups as Common Cause and Ralph Nader's Congress Watch, prompting both of the leading Democratic candidates to refuse to take PAC contributions.

The re-election committee of President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush, in contrast, solicits PAC funds.

- All the campaign contributions to candidates, political parties and PACs, along with the expenditures made by them, must be reported to the Federal Election Commission in Washington and to state election boards.
- There are, however, some major loopholes that dilute both the expenditure limitations and the disclosure requirements. The Supreme Court has ruled, for example, that expenditures made to support or oppose a candidate independent of any candidate's campaign is a form of free speech and, in certain circumstances, cannot be restricted.
- The PAC best known for this kind of "independent expenditure" is the National Conservative Political Action Committee (NCPAC), which has spent large amounts of money running television commercials attacking liberal Democrats. In 1982, for example, it spent \$3.04 million in efforts to persuade voters to defeat such senators as Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, Paul S. Sarbanes of Maryland, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia and Lloyd M. Bentsen of Texas.
- Another way around the law was created by the approval of a seemingly minor amendment to federal campaign legislation enacted in 1979. The amendment was designed to encourage the growth of state parties, permitting them to spend money on phone soliciting, get-out-the-vote efforts and registration in the general election in support of presidential candidates.
- In 1980, the Reagan campaign used this provision to raise an estimated \$10 million to \$15 million in private money during the general election on top of public financing from the federal government. The private money was transferred to state party organizations, which then used it in support of Mr. Reagan.
- Since many states, including Florida and California, have no restriction on the size or source of campaign money, this fund-raising device took corporate and union checks in unlimited amounts. Because this money did not fall directly under federal regulations, it became known as "soft money."
- This year, both parties are quietly preparing soft money fund-raising drives, and the total amount may exceed \$50 million.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Link to White House Enlivens Student Life

Student life at the Congress Heights Elementary School, located in one of Washington's poorest neighborhoods, has been a good deal more interesting since the White House "adopted" it last October. The students have trooped to the White House to talk with top presidential aides, played host to visiting President Graciano Eyzaguirre of Togo, and received a visit this month by President Ronald Reagan.

Some students have toured a nearby space center, others have received free orchestra seats to an American Ballet Theatre performance courtesy of Nancy Reagan and Mikhail Baryshnikov, and 6-year-old Rudolph Hines has been named the president's official pen pal.

The White House adopted the school to kick off its "Partnerships in Education" program aimed at increasing private and federal involvement in public schools.

Applicants Flood Top U.S. Universities

Despite the high costs of higher education and a decline in the number of students graduating from high school, applications to prestigious private colleges in the Northeast have reached record numbers.

Seven of the eight Ivy League colleges have received more applications this year than in 1983 and Cornell, Princeton, Dartmouth, Columbia, Yale and the University of Pennsylvania have each had more freshman applicants than at any time in their histories.

Brown University is the only Ivy League school with fewer applicants in 1984 than in 1983. The number of applications there dropped by 43 percent after a decade of increases that won Brown a reputation as the "hottest" college in the Ivy League.

Asked about the continued rise in applications, William R. Fitzsimmons, director of admissions at Harvard, said "the honest answer is that no one knows. There are several theories and the economic upturn is mentioned most."

Harvard undergraduates, meanwhile, will be facing costs of \$14,000 next year, university officials have announced. The price of tuition, room and board is rising 7.2 percent over this year. The officials said the increase was the smallest in a decade.

Notes on People



Edward I. Koch

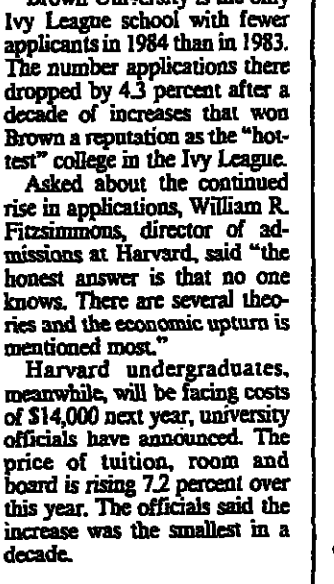
The mayor of New York, Edward I. Koch, says he not only breaks the law but has no intention of stopping. Like many New Yorkers, Mr. Koch carries his own wine in a paper bag to modest restaurants that do not have liquor licenses; it is a way of keeping down the cost of eating out, the mayor says. New York state law, however, forbids taking alcoholic beverages into restaurants that are not licensed to serve liquor. The mayor is proposing that the liquor authority suspend enforcement of the law for 30 days so the state legislature can repeal it. And meanwhile, he says, he'll keep on bringing his wine.

Mervin Speach, a former producer for ABC-TV and public affairs director for the Federal Trade Commission, has been named director of the White House Office of Media Relations. She replaces Karla Smalls, who becomes deputy assistant to the president and senior public affairs director for the National Security Council.

Trash Becomes Cash For Minneapolis

Faced with soaring costs to get rid of its garbage, Minneapolis is mounting a major recycling effort to turn some of its trash into cash savings. In what is believed to be the country's largest trash recycling effort, thousands of city residents are sorting their reusable trash into piles of glass, paper and metal and hauling it out to their curbsides for special pickups once a month.

The five-month old program was spurred by simple economic



Lenell Geter

Texas Black Jailed for Life Is Cleared

DALLAS — Lenell Geter, 26, a black engineer who was sentenced to life in prison for an armed robbery, has been cleared of all charges against him.

Mr. Geter was sentenced to life imprisonment by an all-white jury in connection with a 1982 armed robbery in the Dallas suburb of Balch Springs. The charges were dropped Wednesday.

District Attorney Henry Wade of Dallas County said Wednesday that he was convinced that a former convict named Curtis Eugene Mason was responsible for the Balch Springs robbery.

On Thursday, Mr. Geter met with some of his attorneys and then returned to his engineering job in Greenville, the east Texas town where he was arrested in August 1982.

Mr. Geter, who characterized his ordeal as "a breakdown in the judicial system from the beginning to the end," said that it did not shake his faith in the constitutional framework of the justice system.

But without naming individuals, he said that his situation was the result of "personal motivations" by some of those who arrested and prosecuted him. And he said that he believed there were probably other people in similar circumstances who did not receive the widespread publicity that led to his release.

Mr. Geter's prosecution and conviction took place despite the absence of any criminal background and testimony from fellow workers that on the day of the crime he was at work, 50 miles (80 kilometers) away from the restaurant that was robbed.



Lenell Geter

Economist Otto Eckstein, 56, Dies; Was Johnson Adviser

BOSTON — Otto Eckstein, 56, an economist, educator and chairman and co-founder of Data Resources Inc., a leading economic forecasting concern, died here Thursday of cancer.

Mr. Eckstein, the Paul M. Warburg Professor of Economics at Harvard University, was respected within the economics profession for work on such topics as cost-benefit analysis, inflation theory and public finance. But he was probably best known for creating his economic forecasting concern. He served from 1964 to 1966 as a member of President Lyndon B. Johnson's Council of Economic Advisers.

■ **Other deaths:** Stanley Coveleski, 94, the Hall of Fame pitcher who won three games in the 1920 World Series and was one of the legendary spitball hurlers of his time, Tuesday after a brief illness, in South Bend, Indiana.

Albert V. Bryman Sr., 84, a federal judge whose decisions were pivotal in ending Virginia's resistance to public school desegregation in the 1950s and 1960s, March 13 in Fairfax, Virginia.

Edward A. Mertle, 74, former president of the Madison Fund, one of the largest U.S. investment firms, of heart disease March 13 in Westwood, New Jersey.

Robert E. Doyle, 68, president of the National Geographic Society from 1976 until he retired in 1980 and vice chairman of its board of trustees from 1980 until January 1984, of cancer Tuesday in Washington D.C.

Andres Soriano Jr., 58, chairman of the San Miguel Corporation, the largest Philippine manufacturing and marketing concern, Sunday at his home in Madrid.

U.S. Names Head of UNESCO Probe

WASHINGTON — James Halderman, chairman of the U.S. National Commission on UNESCO and president of the University of South Carolina, has been named chairman of a 13-member panel that will monitor UNESCO's activities this year, the State Department announced Friday.

The announcement said the panel will issue a report at the end of the year on the degree and kinds of change that have occurred in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, with a view toward determining whether the U.S. decision to withdraw from the agency should be reconsidered.

The commission is comprised of citizens connected with UNESCO's activities, including the natural and social sciences, education, culture and communication.

U.S. News Council Votes to Dissolve, Citing Opposition

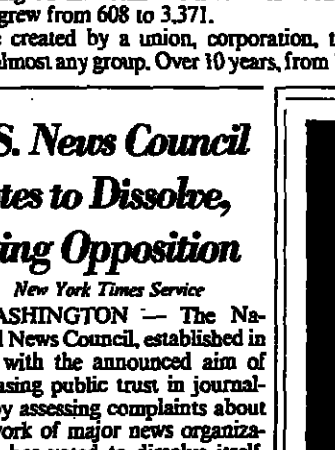
WASHINGTON — The National News Council, established in 1973 with the announced aim of increasing public trust in journalism by assessing complaints about the work of major news organizations, has voted to dissolve itself. The group attributed its demise to "a general lack of news media acceptance of the concept of a news council."

By a vote of 9 to 3, the council Thursday agreed to dismiss its six-member staff by March 31 and to transfer its files and remaining funds to the University of Minnesota by July 1. Gerry Kline, director of the university's School of Journalism and Mass Communication, said the records would be useful to scholars studying issues of reportorial ethics and mechanisms for mediating public complaints about journalistic unfairness or inaccuracy.

The council president, Richard S. Salant, said the members felt the group was needed.

"We believe," Mr. Salant said, "that a national news council is a valuable and valid idea whose time has not yet come, but will come in the near future — in the best interests of this nation, its press and its people."

Many news organizations opposed the council, saying it could be a precursor to press regulation and would encourage a public view of the press as a monolithic entity whose conduct was legitimately susceptible to some single standard other than the approval of readers or viewers.



Bulgari quartz watch. Bracelet in alternative strands of yellow, pink and white gold. 18K gold.

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Polish Party Regains Power, Not Support

By Bradley Graham

Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Two years after martial law saved Poland's Communist Party apparatus from collapse, the party bureaucracy is restored and again in charge.

But with its membership shrunken and aged, the party is having greater difficulty than it had expected in re-establishing credibility and winning converts among the rest of Polish society.

Looking indisputably in control, General Wojciech Jaruzelski received effusive endorsements last weekend from a national conference of party delegates in Warsaw. But doubts about his course continue to filter down through party ranks as the general's policies fail to produce convincing economic or politically popular results.

The Polish party now is a leaner organization than it was before the rise of the independent trade union, Solidarity, which has since been outlawed. Party membership has dropped by a third, from 3.1 million in mid-1980 to 2.2 million. Only last month, for the first time since the August 1980 workers' upheaval that led to the creation of Solidarity, did the number of party recruits exceed the number of members who quit the organization.

After flurrying with democratic reforms in 1980 and 1981, the party has again assumed a traditionalist

cast. Several of the more progressive figures who gained prominence during Solidarity's time have since been stripped of power and assigned to faraway diplomatic posts or given minor positions in the party. A few of the prominent hard-liners have been similarly dealt with to balance things out, but the reform wing lost most.

Communist officials have fretted for months about their inability to attract new members among youth, whose regard for Communist ideology and party work was deeply shaken during the Solidarity period.

"The majority of Polish workers are in their 20s, yet the current percentage of party members under age 30 is the lowest it has been in a long time," General Jaruzelski told conference delegates last weekend. He also cited a worrisome reduction in the proportion of workers in the party, an organization that purports to represent, above all, working-class interests. "A sizable proportion of those who find themselves outside our ranks... are workers," he said. "This is unquestionably the most painful loss of all. In the latter 1970s, the percentage of workers in the party was higher than now."

Party officials claim their organization today is more democratic, more open to internal criticism and self-examination than before. But others see the return of old-guard

ways in the apparatus being chosen to fill managerial slots, in manifestations of autocratic decision-making, in example after example of routine bureaucratic behavior.

"The greatest danger threatening this country today," warned Kazimierz Kozłowski recently in the party weekly *Tęcza* (Here and Now), which he edits, "is that large masses of bureaucrats of all descriptions and various affiliations nourish the belief that they can once again use the same situations, the same methods, the same gestures by which they once administered this state."

A party member once active in the leadership of the Warsaw party branch observed: "One can talk about the restoration of the apparatus more than the restoration of the party as a whole."

The strengthening of the party bureaucracy, while fostered by the Communist leadership, tends to undercut the goals of the more liberal elements of General Jaruzelski's program: the decentralizing thrust of his economic reform, his attempts to accommodate the Roman Catholic Church and his relative tolerance of some opposition activity.

General Jaruzelski himself has lately appeared to be going back on some of his progressive initiatives, looking increasingly cautious and

ever more responsive to the concerns of party traditionalists.

Legislation for economic reform, for instance, has been superseded by special regulations curbing the prerogatives of worker self-management groups.

General Jaruzelski's main base of support continues to be limited to the military and party apparatus. He has failed to win over other large segments of society.

"The general's ruling group has such enormous political problems that, true to the old ways in which the system operates, forces are pushing the group into traditional solutions," said the former Warsaw party activist. "Jaruzelski hasn't gained any social support, so he is condemned to be beholden to the apparatus."

The political umbrella organization that General Jaruzelski set up in the first year of martial law to serve as a forum for public dialogue with the authorities has not attracted a single notable enthusiast. The new trade unions, established after Solidarity was dissolved by the government, are still viewed suspiciously by many workers as instruments of the state, although some union groups have reportedly been making tough wage and price demands on the authorities.

A ranking party official said with exceptional frankness: "Jaruzelski's policies have been less successful than anticipated. There has not been the major reorientation of public attitudes that was expected two years ago. The political underground has been demoralized, but you'd have to say that in three main constituencies, industrial workers, intellectuals and students, the situation looks rather unchanged."

"Jaruzelski hasn't lost any prominent supporters," the official continued. "But he hasn't gained any, either. The political division in society has stagnated."

"This gives the hard-line faction ammunition to argue it's time their methods were adopted after all. I'm not sure the core of hard-line critics is any larger than before, but I do think there are more in the middle who are willing to listen to them."

Kohl Facing Political Test In State Vote

Ruling Party Favored Despite Bonn Scandal

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany faces his first election test Sunday after facing months of political scandal.

Although the state parliamentary elections in Baden-Württemberg will not affect the standing in the Bundestag, or national parliament, Mr. Kohl has shown his determination not to lose any ground. He has addressed eight rallies in the state in recent days.

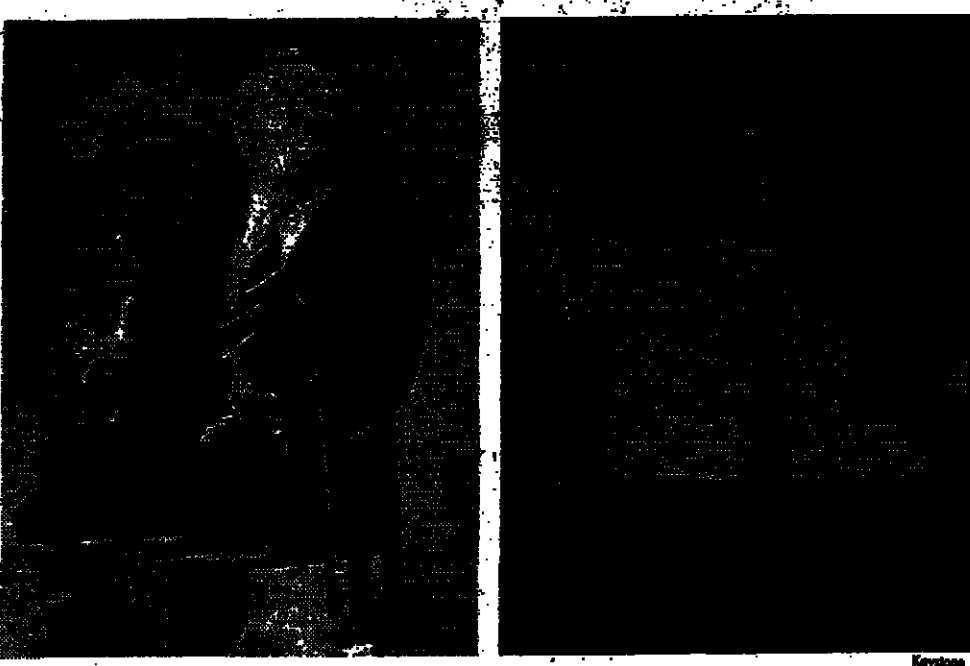
Indications are that Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats will have little trouble keeping their overall majority in the state parliament. But the vote could give some indication of how Mr. Kohl has weathered a series of political storms since national elections last year.

The chancellor's difficulties began in December when Economics Minister Otto Lambdoff, the target of a long-running corruption investigation, was alleged to have taken bribes on behalf of his Free Democratic Party from the giant Flick industrial concern. Mr. Lambdoff was alleged to have approved tax concessions for Flick. He is expected to resign if brought to trial.

Then early last month, Mr. Kohl had to resist strong pressure to fire his defense minister, Manfred Wörner, for dismissing a top NATO general, Günter Kissling, on the strength of a military intelligence report that the general visited homosexual bars.

General Kissling was reinstated when the report proved false. Opinion polls rate Mr. Wörner's and Mr. Lambdoff's popularity low. But the same polls suggest that Kohl's standing has not been affected.

Surveys in Baden-Württemberg indicate the opposition Social Democrats and Free Democrats have made no apparent gains against the Christian Democrats.



Jean-Marie Le Pen, left, during his big TV interview and Pierre Poujade at a 1957 rally.

Tracing Genealogy of French Rightists

Poujade, Leader in '50s, Doubts Chances of His Successor

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

PARIS — Like Charles de Gaulle, Pierre Poujade is one of those rare public figures in France who have left their names to an "ism." At a time when political commentators here are talking about a revival of "Poujadism," that makes him a man worth searching out.

At 63, Mr. Poujade has almost slipped back into the political obscurity from which he sprang in the 1950s when he led a revolt of farmers and shopkeepers in defense of traditional French values.

But one of his former lieutenants, Jean-Marie Le Pen, a former paratrooper officer, has been shaking up French politics with a series of election successes for his extreme nationalist National Front Party.

Mr. Le Pen's rise in the opinion polls during the past year from about 2 percent of the popular vote to between 10 and 15 percent has caused concern on the moderate

right and much hand wringing on the left.

The National Front leader is tough on immigration and law and order, opposed to abortion and homosexuality. He is determined to prove that France is on the way to becoming a Soviet-style "people's democracy" under its present "Socio-Communist" government.

While Mr. Le Pen recently basked in the limelight of his first major television interview, Mr. Poujade reflected on the history of populist rebellions against the French political establishment.

His strong arms pounding the table and rudely face wearing various expressions of indignation, he almost personifies the pent-up anger of lower middle-class Frenchmen with which his name has become identified.

The Poujadist explosion in the 1950s shook the Fourth Republic and helped pave the way for de Gaulle's return to power in 1958.

At its roots was a sense of deep frustration among self-made small businessmen like Mr. Poujade, who owned a stationery shop in central France and felt threatened by the forces of economic progress and state capitalism.

In the 1956 elections, the Poujadists collected 2.5 million votes and 52 seats in the National Assembly, one of which went to Jean-Marie Le Pen, then 27 years old.

"People looked to me as if I was the messiah, a new Joan of Arc, which of course I was not," said Mr. Poujade, recalling how he had addressed meetings attended by as many as 200,000 people.

"I was simply the prototype of hard-working, independent Frenchmen who got fed up with the state's attempts to liquidate the little man. I also had the gift of being able to get up on a public rostrum and open my mouth."

Mr. Poujade rejects the comparison that has been made between him and Mr. Le Pen. He insists that Poujadism was never as rightist as Mr. Le Pen's National Front, even though his political opponents tried to blacken his reputation by drawing pictures of him with a Hitler mustache.

In the last presidential elections of May 1961, Mr. Poujade voted for the victorious Socialist candidate, François Mitterrand, in disgust at the "liberal capitalism" practiced by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Le Pen said in his recent television interview that he had spoiled his ballot by writing in the name of Joan of Arc.

Despite the obvious philosophical differences, and Mr. Le Pen's much greater concern with immigration, there are some superficial similarities between the two men. Both are populist orators with a knack for talking a simple language rather than using the formal jargon of Paris politicians.

Mr. Le Pen takes a special delight in shocking leftist intellectuals and opinion-makers, whom he depicts as inhabiting gilded "Parisian salons" and being out of touch with the "real" world.

A recent survey by one of France's opinion research groups, SOFRES, said that the National Front draws support from across the political spectrum. Roughly a quarter of the French people who today say they sympathize with Mr. Le Pen voted for Mr. Mitterrand in 1981.

The same poll showed that National Front supporters tend to be younger, more working class and more likely to be male than the average rightist voter.

Few experienced the trauma of occupation by Nazi Germany in World War II, and the collaboration of Marshal Petain's Vichy government. Issues that excite them include the restoration of the death penalty and sending immigrants home.

The traditional rightist preoccupations with the family and religion appear to be taken much less seriously by the average National Front voter. A majority said they favored the liberalization of abortion, even though this is directly against Mr. Le Pen's program.

There are wide differences of opinion over the extent of the danger posed by Mr. Le Pen. In his television interview, he said his ambition was to overthrow the Communist Party in elections to the European Parliament in June.

A vote even approaching that of the Communist Party would be a remarkable achievement for Mr. Le Pen. The Communists were once the strongest political force in the country and remain one of the best organized.

As for Mr. Poujade, his verdict on his former protégé is that he is "a handsome kid with a fine gift of gab," but with no real political future.

"The people who vote National Front are not voting for Mr. Le Pen," he said. "They are simply voting for the person who is willing to shout loudest against the present government. Take my word for it: By 1988, he will be down to 1 or 2 percent of the vote." The next presidential election is in 1988.

Mr. Poujade put on his coat, walked out into the street, and quickly became lost in the crowd, a rebel from another age with one of those names that is a thousand times more familiar than the face.

Japan and EC Set Meeting

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan and the European Community have agreed to hold their first ministerial meeting May 15 in Brussels, Japan's Kyodo News Service said Friday, quoting unidentified government sources.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Ungaro Saves the Day After Mugler and Chloé

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS — The French ready-to-wear showings suffered a setback as two major collections ran into trouble. Fortunately, Ungaro saved the day with a brilliant collection of real clothes that also were real fashion.

In the disaster area, Thierry Mugler showed Wednesday night at the Zenith, a rock concert hall.

PARIS FASHION

offering a weird extravaganza with religion spread all over the runway. At Chloé's Thursday, for which Karl Lagerfeld designed brilliantly for years, the first collection this house has tried with designer Guy Paulin fell, to put it mildly, flat.

After a dead-end show, some buyers were running away from reporters, refusing to talk, or if they did, insisting that they not be quoted by name. One of them summed up the general feeling by saying, "I hate to see this happen. It's very sad all around."

On the other hand, both Geraldine Stutz, president of Henri Bendel, and Bernice Ozer, consultant for Associated Merchandising Corporation, felt differently. Stutz said, "I loved it a lot. It was completely modern, neither camp nor kitsch and the costs were beautiful." Ozer

said he loved it too, especially the lace dresses.

The main problem with this collection is that it was "all over the map," to quote John Fairchild, publisher of Women's Wear Daily. The result was a disoriented mélange. The most serious drawback, however, was the fact that the old image of Chloé, which was strongly established as delicate, sophisticated ready-to-wear, has vanished, together with Lagerfeld.

Chloé's owners certainly tried. They hired Elizabeth Attali, wife of Jacques Attali, the special adviser to President François Mitterrand of France, as their public-relations official. A pleasant and very French-looking blonde, Mrs. Attali said she was a former model who opened her public-relations office a year ago "because my husband works so much." Mrs. Attali was responsible for the heavy official turnout, which included Françoise Fabius, the wife of the minister of industry, and the wives of the Japanese and Saudi Arabian ambassadors.

At the Zenith, "Megalo-Mugler," as a French daily called him, had 6,000 people pay 180 francs (about \$22) each to see his collection, shown on 55 models. The results were spread on a giant white runway that looked large enough for a Formula One car — maybe because one of his sponsors was Renault. Unfortunately, for a collection that was aiming for the moon, it never got off the ground.

Going back to earlier and quite muddled-up days, Mugler kept switching from Olympic Games to cosmic-strip astronauts, with religion in between. The show, which included rows of hooded nuns, roaries in hand, angels, a cherub shooting arrows, the Archangel Gabriel and the Virgin Mary with Child, ended with — what else — a so-called miracle with a model dropping down from the skies in clouds of smoke and a shower of giant pink confetti. Mugler said this was his way to celebrate his house's 10th anniversary. In all charity, and if he promises he won't do it again for another 10 years, he may be forgiven.

In a sharp and pleasant contrast, Ungaro brought everybody back to earth Thursday and fully restored female curves. Short and sexy, his clothes should make a lot of women — and men — happy. They exploded with color: shocking pinks, purples, turquoises, yellows and greens all singing a happy fashion tune. Ungaro's major feat was a tailored look that seemed as light as a soufflé both in technique and fab-



Paulin: Long and flat.

rics. He turned the charm full-on with miles of fox boss and a soft choice of fabrics, including mohair, velvet and fur-trimmed cashmere. Using gray the way others use black, Ungaro came up with splendid combinations that mixed different fabrics in different shades of grays, brightened with brilliantly colored turbans and satin blouses.

His newest accessory is a pleated little scarf, tied around the neck and finished with a big jewel. His newest blouse, with embroidered edges, looked right out of the boutique. His most successful coat was three-quarter, barrel-shaped and equally successful in plaids or solid black.

Jean-Louis Scherrer, who is no innovator but has established his own elegant style, was a bit over-looked because of all the razzamazz. Yet, this was one of the most solid offerings in Paris this week, especially the evening wear, which was comparable to Scherrer's couture, except for the choice of fabrics. The evening sweaters were elegant and draped over the hips, as were the long-waisted, ankle-length evening gowns worn under Christmas hooded velvet capes.

Convertible Enters Museum

The Associated Press

DEARBORN, Michigan — The first Ford Mustang, a white convertible bearing several body dents and chips, was rolled onto a revolving pedestal at the Henry Ford Museum Thursday, 20 years after its fresh, sporty design captivated the United States.

Aesthetic Chaos at Drouot May Conceal Bargains

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Art sales at Drouot, the Paris auction house, occasionally provide an ideal test for measuring the public's aesthetic perception. Diversity in styles can

SOUREN MELIKIAN

be tolerated just so far. Beyond a certain point, the mind gets confused, all sense of quality is lost, the eye wanders over the object without relating it to anything else.

A startling demonstration was provided Wednesday as Eric Buffetaud conducted his spring sale of 19th- and 20th-century paintings and sculpture. International competition has become so acute that it is no longer possible in this field to build up entire auctions that are aesthetically coherent. In London, where larger quantities are involved, small groups within each style or school at least have their own inner consistency.

There was no such luck with Buffetaud's sale of only 65 lots, which included prints, drawings, carvings and 37 paintings. Entries jumped from Rouault's Expressionist profile of a woman to Poliakoff's strident abstractionism before rever-

sing gear to a Neo-Impressionist landscape by Louis Valtat. Such chaos induces a dizziness that creates perfect conditions for bargains here and there, even if the trend of prices is markedly up.

By and large, prices were high in every category. Drawings, never as easily salable as paintings, did very well. The first important one was a cartoon in black chalk and crayon by Daumier: Two elderly men stand by a boothhouse absorbed in a tiny plant. One holds the plant in his left hand, peering at it through an eyeglass as the other bends

slightly toward him, his lower lip protruding with an air of avid expectancy. The explanation is in the caption furnished in 1860 when the cartoon was published by an illustrated weekly: "Members of a Horticultural Society: 'Wellingtonia! Perhaps, but Gigantea, that's going a bit far.'"

The drawing, which is almost academic, lacks the vim that Daumier displays in his satirical fresco of the 19th-century establishment. At 494,000 francs (about \$61,000) it fetched a price that a top French professional characterized as low, adding in the same breath that she

would not touch it with a barge pole. Translation: expensive because not terribly desirable.

The next drawing, a large sketch in black chalk by Renoir, "Coco Engaged in Drawing," 60 by 45 centimeters (about 23 by 17 inches) was more reasonable, although still not cheap at 554,000 francs.

The first bargain was a terracotta sculpture by Jacques Lipchitz, "Baigneuse Assise," an abstract rendering of a woman seated on a stool. At 144,000 francs, it was well worth buying.

Apparently, the shock created by the appearance of this modern, rather harsh, piece after Renoir's soft Impressionist vision had a numbing effect. But it did pave the way for Alberto Giacometti, represented by an abstract marble carving, "Caresse," done in 1932. The smallish piece is not what most buyers expect of Giacometti: the flatish pebble-like shape with two geometric indentations in front is engraved with a human hand. At 577,000 francs, the price was high — which did not stop the Pompidou Museum of Contemporary Art from getting it. Enthusiasm rose further with Zadkine, whose life-size "Venus Caritative" of 1919 went up to 610,000 francs.

Mysteriously enough, buyers then went mad about an oval table with cast-bronze ruffled legs by Diego Giacometti, which sold for 166,000 francs, although several examples must be around. Yet, buyers were ungenerous to a plaster bas-relief of "Two Women" by Henri Laurens that was hardly overpaid at 53,000 francs. Perhaps, again, the contrast with the previous piece threw everything out of perspective.

But this was nothing compared with the jolts when it came to paintings. The order of the catalog did not seem to follow any pattern. A naive painting by Dufino Barnabe was followed by a landscape of the Impressionist artist Claude Emile Schuffenecker, done in 1899 during a short flirtation with the Pont-Aven School. Then there were an Abel Bartram Post-Impressionist seaside view bordering on abstraction; a Christo work with grainy strings radiating from a small crater done in 1959; two Antoni Clavé paintings, totally figurative; an 1889 landscape said to be by Emile Bernard that did not look much like one; a still life by the obscure Auguste Chabaud, who worked in a naturalistic manner with a whiff of Fauve inspiration, and a bold landscape by Charles Camoin dubbed "Maison dans la Montagne."

Camoin, a little-known artist (1879-1965) born in Marseille, developed an independent manner

early in this century. The landscape, painted in Corsica in 1908, sold for a laughable 48,000 francs. It is remarkable for its strong outline and original color scheme — grayish greens, purple, mauve, black — and can be considered one of the two best deals in the sale.

Spectators rallied at a more familiar sight, a small landscape by Corot that is not his greatest but that brought 497,000 francs, a substantial price. This, however, was peanuts compared with the 331,500 francs offered for the worst Derain that I remember seeing. There were one or two other grotesquely high prices for bad paintings and a bid of 806,000 francs for a Rouault portrait. Then, after an unrelated abstract composition by Poliakoff sold cheaply at 68,500 francs, came the equally far-removed landscape by Louis Valtat, "Femme sur la Falaise."

Once again, the catalog was uninformative, with the expert mentioning orally what should have gone into print — that it had been done "about 1905." This is Valtat's best period, when he painted in broad short strokes, halfway between Neo-Impressionism and Fauve painting. At 119,200 francs the landscape was proportionately as clever a buy as Camoin's Corsican landscape. The young French dealer who got it may be able to resell it at double the price in months.

Coming immediately after the Poliakoff in that swinging movement between unrelated styles probably accounts for its moderate price. The next lot, which must be Signac's most hideous portrait ever, sold for an insane 328,000 francs.

Overall, the sale, which netted more than 7 million francs, was a success. The auctioneer has every reason to be pleased about it. Those who could stand its incoherent pattern and alternations of unrelated styles have even greater cause for rejoicing. Sliced in between banal or overpaid works, three or four inexpensive gems made up for the nerve-racking experience.

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Paris: Some New York Tendencies

By Michael Gibson

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Musée du Luxembourg is presenting "Trends in New York," devoted to 10 mostly trendy young artists: Eric Fischl, Keith Haring, Bryan Hunt, Bill Jensen, Robert Moskowitz, Susan Rothberg, David Salle, Kenny Scharf, Julian Schnabel and Donald Sultan.

The overall feeling is that of an extraordinarily self-assertive body of work, although there are exceptions (Susan Rothberg, for instance). "A fine display of animal spirits," an American artist living in Paris observed, adding that the only work that conveyed something to him was Schnabel's larger piece.

It is hard to tell how much of this sense of self-assertiveness comes from the sheer scale of the works and the unjustified importance this gives to some simple statements, how much results from the hype surrounding some of these artists (Schnabel, for instance), and how much from the value widely put on toughness considered as a key to success — a toughness that winds up invading and taking over the form of the work itself.

Haring's colossal works have something of the decorative value of the form from which they are derived and a certain insolence that is becoming in street art. Rothberg's paintings are also excessively large. New Yorkers may find that artists in Paris are working on implausibly small surfaces, but the issue is really whether the area is significantly filled. A work like "Greenfield" is filled and it even conveys a certain sense of mystery.

For some of the other artists, there often seems to be an extraordinary randomness in their vacant works, as though the artists were at a loss to know what they are about. Artists should, of course, be at a loss in a certain sense, but they should wind up finding themselves in their work. Here, most of the time this is not the case.

"Tendances à New York," Musée du Luxembourg, 19, rue de Valenciennes, Paris 6, to April 25.

Collector's Guide

"The New World: American Painting from 1760 to 1910," a show organized by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, has reached the Grand Palais in Paris after a two-

month stay in the National Gallery in Washington. It is an attractive collection of more than 100 works, many of them familiar items from the national family album: George and Martha Washington (by Gilbert Stuart), Paul Revere, Samuel Adams and Whistler's national edify of motherhood, (officially known as "An Arrangement in Gray and Black"). Curiously enough, many Americans don't think of these as "art" because they have become a part of their intimate store of stereotyped images.

The chief seduction of the show resides in the landscapes, the imposing views of Niagara or the Cotopaxi by Frederic Edwin Church (1826-1900) and, above all, in the idyllic landscapes of Thomas Cole (1801-48) as exemplified in his utterly irresistible sequence of four paintings titled "The Voyage of Life."

There is also a certain amount of well-done but rather ho-hum trompe-l'oeil, some brilliantly fashionable portraits by John Singer Sargent, a beautifully luminous interior by Childe Hassam and some Winslow Homer seascapes, including a surprisingly evocative painting of two women dancing in front of a moonlit sea.

The show is an interesting presentation of an abundant artistic production whose obvious merits have been somewhat neglected for lack of sufficient information. American art of this period is clearly part of western art as a whole — a fact that has been obscured by its isolation and by the touchy cultural game that was being played between the Old World and the

New through the last century and much of the present one.

"Un nouveau monde," Grand Palais, Paris, to June 11.

□

The American sculptor Charles Semser makes figures in painted cement like the sort of thing one expects to see on carnival floats; the comparison is not invidious but merely suggests an affinity. Some of the works, the most successful, are conceived to hold borrowed shrubs, which constitute the hairy portion of a head out of which emerge the protuberant lips, eyes and nose of a large, derisive and mischievous nut-like figure.

Galerie Caroline Corré, 14 rue Guénégaud, Paris 6, and outdoor sculptures in Passage Dauphine, Paris 6, to April 15.

□

Isabelle Waldborg, born in Switzerland in 1911, began her career as a sculptor in the circle of the Surrealists when she came to Paris in 1936 and she followed the group's migration to the United States in the wake of the war.

Today she is having a retrospective of her work at Artcurial and though the space is a bit crowded out of a desire to show as many works as possible, the sculptures manage to hold their own and are often impressively forceful. The earliest pieces were done in 1943, the most recent ones in 1982. Most of the works are in bronze and the larger ones, like "Le grand temps," seem to be in the scale best suited to the artist's imagination and scope.

Artcurial, 9 avenue Matignon, Paris 8, to April 20.

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Modernizing the MOMA in New York

By Nan Robertson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — They are calling it "Harvey's Mondrian" at the Museum of Modern Art.

The "Mondrian" that Harvey Tulensky, an artist who is employed as an art-handler at the museum, painted in eight hours one Sunday not long ago is part of a juggling act that the museum is performing to redesign its house. The place has been in transformation since the great Picasso exhibition of 1980 and closed entirely since the first of the year, when it reopens May 17, the MOMA will be more than double its former size, with its inner spaces shifted.

It has been closed as part of a 4-year, \$55-million expansion and renovation that saw a residential condominium superimposed on it. The architects have the final word on the building, but it is the art curators and department directors who have the final say on what is being done inside. Each curator or director — those for paintings and sculpture, drawings or photography — is the boss on how each area's interior space will look.

"Forgeries" such as Tulensky's copy of one of the museum's Mondrians, done in oil stick on printing paper, and cardboard mock-ups of heavy pieces of sculpture, are important parts of the process of rehanging pictures and changing the sites of sculptures. One department director has shrunk photos of his pictures to postage-stamp size, pasting and re-pasting them on paper cut to represent scale models of his gallery walls. Hundreds of originals are also being hauled around in countless experiments before the spring opening.

Eloise Ricciardelli, who as registrar and keeper of records must know where every object is and where it is going, laughed when it was suggested that the experience might be like moving to a new house but raised to nightmare dimensions.

"Oh no, it's much worse than that," she said. "While juggling all this, we carried on exhibitions in some galleries, moving the other works of art from empty gallery to empty gallery on several floors. And remember, we're not allowed to lose anything."

A nucleus of 500 works of painting and sculpture has been chosen for display in 87,000 square feet (8,080 square meters) of gallery space. The former square footage for exhibition totaled 40,500.

Jittery guards are everywhere these days, wellie-talkies crackling, challenging strangers. The formerly serene garden is such a mess, with mounds of earth, rubble and tilted slabs of gray marble, that staff members have nicknamed it Beirut. The sounds of drilling, hammering and pop music from workmen's portable radios echo in-



Harvey Tulensky holds fake Mondrian for alignment.

side. Masterpieces such as Rousseau's "Sleeping Gypsy" and "Dream," and Matisse's giant "Memory of Oceania" are propped against the walls, on rubber pads.

Ranks of wheelchairs stand in galleries. They are used by curators to avoid "museum feet" by rolling around in them or simply sitting and staring at pictures for hours to get just the right groupings.

Another unexpected sight is a collection of five Brancusi sculpture mock-ups, cut precisely to scale by the museum's art-handlers. One of them, "Bird in Space," among the most famous of all modern sculptures, looks particularly startling when seen, not in its original and familiar polished bronze, but fashioned in cardboard. The original was the museum's first Brancusi, acquired in 1934, five years after the museum opened.

The cardboard is much easier for the art-handlers to cart from place to place as the dry runs proceed, but they are also little works of art in themselves. It is worthwhile to copy only the simplest pieces, such as the Mondrian and the Brancusi, because it takes relatively little time to do so. During this period, meanwhile, the originals turn up in all kinds or unexpected places and combinations.

As Luisa Kreiberg, the public information director, led the way through a temporary storage room, she remarked wryly, "There's a billion dollars worth of art in here." Stacked in tall packing cases or left homeless out in the open were works of all periods and styles: Matisse, Lachaise, Arp, Henry Moore, Monet, Noguchi.

"It may not look like it, but there's a plan for all of this," she said. "They are not just jumbled together any which way."

In one room, Rodin's life-size sculpture of St. John the Baptist stood on a wheeled platform, a tag hanging from the figure's upraised, beckoning forefinger. The tag bore the information that the Rodin was acquired by the museum in 1955.

"We know who he is, but he's not sure himself," said William Rubin, director of painting and sculpture. Rubin had just moved Rodin's statue of Balzac so that "each work is seen as a separate entity — we place them so that they help rather than hinder each other."

Moments later Rubin was on an upper floor conferring with Jerry Neuner, the production manager without whose say-nothing is changed, nothing built. "He's our magician," Rubin said.

For a year now, walls have been taken away, shortened or lengthened, and paintings held up against them. "We've been doing dry runs from gallery to gallery, custom designing, testing and tailoring each ensemble," Rubin said. "In most museums, the architect decides the spaces and the pictures are fitted in. Here, the picture decides the space."

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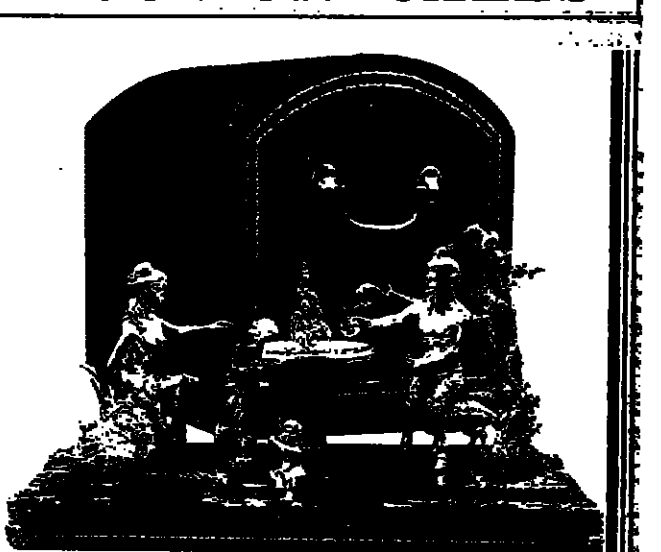
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Thatcher and the Miners

The British miners' strike is a great deal more than merely another quarrel in a country with bad labor relations. It is a deliberate collision between the most rigorously conservative British government of this century and a union leadership that is radical in the national conflict in the early 1970s when a previous Conservative government, under Edward Heath, was destroyed by the miners' union.

Then the government was trying to enforce a new labor law, and the unions marked him as an enemy. During the oil crisis of 1973-74 the miners seized their moment and, to press their wage demands, resorted to a slowdown that rapidly had British industry on a three-day week amid pervasive power shortages. Mr. Heath responded by calling elections, and lost. The incoming Labor government yielded to the miners, and within a year the annual inflation rate was approaching 30 percent.

One consequence was that the Conservative Party replaced Mr. Heath with a more combative and less flexible leader, Margaret Thatcher. Another was that many voters, including union members, began to be genuinely frightened by inflation, the continuing leftward drift of some union officials, their revolutionary rhetoric and the inability of the Labor government to cope with any of it. The next elections made Mrs. Thatcher prime minister.

There is an impression in America that she was elected in a rebellion against the welfare state. That is incorrect. Her government has hardly laid a hand on the structure of the welfare state. But the jousting between her and the unions — particularly those in the nationalized heavy industries — has been continuous. Things now seem to be moving toward a sorting out of substantial dimensions.

Mrs. Thatcher seems to be in the stronger position at the moment. The union is striking to prevent the government from closing several disastrously unprofitable mines. That is not a very persuasive cause even within the union. The head of the union, Arthur Scargill, twice called strike votes and both times failed to get the necessary majority. Now he has proceeded to strike without wasting any more time on democratic niceties, and there is a row within the union over his right to do it. Meanwhile, in violation of law, he is using flying squads of his supporters to picket those mines where his members are continuing to work.

Both Mrs. Thatcher and the labor radicals represent a style of politics that is highly polarized, ideological and, by any previous standard, un-British. The creation of each extreme owes much to the other. The outcome of the strike may give some indication whether this phase of British politics is going to continue.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

UNESCO Feels the Heat

It says oceans about UNESCO that the fire at its Paris headquarters Wednesday raised many eyebrows in Washington. First police reports said that it was arson, that attempts were made to start fires at several places in the building and that classified documents had been destroyed. UNESCO said the next day that only replaceable program documents were lost. Personnel and management records, which Washington hopes the U.S. General Accounting Office will soon start sorting through in its investigation of alleged mismanagement, are said to be safe. Fortunately, UNESCO's director-general, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, who is a principal object of the pending inquiry and who was at his desk when the fire was discovered, got out unscathed.

Mr. M'Bow, however, is feeling heat of another sort. In an unorthodox but effective intervention, a single U.S. congressman, James Scheuer of New York, stood up to him in Paris last month and demanded that he answer to the widespread and persistent suspicions of UNESCO hanky-panky. Mr. Scheuer acted after President Reagan had announced that the United States would withdraw from the organization at the end of 1984 unless it cured its Third World political bias.

So now a GAO investigation of management practices is in the works, congressional hearings are planned and the State Department is appointing a group of private citizens to monitor any changes in UNESCO that might yet allow the United States to stay in.

That is not all. When Mr. Reagan announced last December that he was lowering the American boom on UNESCO, some fear was expressed that he might be going it alone. But two dozen other Western nations are now discussing proposals for reform, their purpose being not simply to head off an American walkout but to remedy what they agree are the organization's shortcomings.

It is too early to say whether, as it did in the then similarly politicized International Labor Organization, the American threat to walk out is going to induce UNESCO to mend its ways. Special factors, in particular the weight of the AFL-CIO, turned the ILO around. No UNESCO member has been so impolitic as to demand the single step, Mr. M'Bow's early retirement, that would do most to start reviving Western confidence. But corrective efforts are moving forward on a broad front. The hope must be that UNESCO can regain the respect and effectiveness consistent with its potential importance to world culture.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

After Europe's Failed Summit

Is Margaret Thatcher for burning? After the failure of the European summit Tuesday night, caused by the obstinate British, the question is on many lips. It is clear that at present there is a fundamental debate: Do the 10 — or the 12 — want the same Europe?

—Le Soir (Brussels).

Probably an interim solution could be considered. The nations that took a constructive stand could form a kind of mini-EC while recalcitrant members like Britain would be kept in the waiting room. In a way, this would mean that the Common Market in its present form would be temporarily suspended. Given the disastrous consequences of total collapse of the EC, this interim solution could be justified under the motto: Save what can be saved.

—De Telegraaf (Amsterdam).

The failure of the Brussels summit because of the intransigence of Mrs. Thatcher has opened what can be considered as the European Community's greatest crisis.

—Corriere della Sera (Milan).

What we face now is not a crisis but a period of slowly intensifying discomfort which will increasingly demand the relief of a long-term solution. That cannot be achieved without Britain, and Mrs. Thatcher must hang on until it is one that meets Britain's essential interests. That means that it must last. There is not the slightest reason to think that the other members envisage carrying on without us. By now the links are too close for that. The Community is not for unscrambling.

—The Times (London).

The European summit was by no means the catastrophe it has been cracked up to be by certain EC leaders. Naturally it suits some of

them to paint Britain in the darkest terms. But one should on the whole respond with good humor to the assertion by Andreas Papanastasiou, prime minister of Greece, that our partners would welcome Britain's withdrawal.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Mrs. Thatcher is basically right. The EC should be a community of give and take but not in a form where two give and eight take.

—Die Welt (Bonn).

[Mrs. Thatcher.] The incomprehensibly thick-necked government chief of Great Britain, has gambled high and overplayed her hand at the expense of her own interests.

—General-Anzeiger (Bonn).

Mr. Mitterrand had hoped to land in Washington in an aura of success from Brussels, but it was a fiasco. The summit showed that Europe, shattered, does not exist any more. It is neither a political power nor an economic power, nor even less a military power.

—Le Figaro (Paris).

Margaret Thatcher is not all wrong. It is true that her countrymen are unenthusiastic about Europe and would prefer returning to a free-trade entente. But they may also feel that Europe costs them proportionally much too much, and that continental agriculture's share of the community budget — especially France's — is exorbitant. Who would deny it? The technocratic approach to the building of Europe has tended to counterbalance the weakening of the European ideal, but it no longer suffices. François Mitterrand, who has not lost sight of that ideal, is trying to bring political voluntarism back to the fore. His approach implies ultimate acceptance of differentiation — of a Europe à la carte.

—Le Monde (Paris).

FROM OUR MARCH 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Roosevelt Leaves for Africa
NEW YORK — Mr. Theodore Roosevelt was given a tumultuous send-off this morning [March 23] when he, with his son Kermit, departed on the steamship Hamburg for Naples, on the first stage of the journey to the African jungles. The harbor resounded with steam whistles and cheers, while aloft and ashore flags waved. Mr. Roosevelt and his son were radiantly happy. They arrived from Oyster Bay at 8:30 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Roosevelt found in his cabin Mr. Taft's photograph, with the president's farewell. This was written on the photograph: "With best wishes for a pleasant voyage and a bully good time." Mr. Roosevelt chuckled when he read the handwriting. Then he telegraphed to President Taft: "In parting, thanks, love and sincerity."

1934: Soviet Girl Denounces Father
MOSCOW — For reporting to the OGPU that her father and others were stealing grain and the property of the collective farm, where they lived in the Tartar autonomous republic, 14-year-old Olya Balikina, pioneer or juvenile Communist, has been awarded the testimonial of merit, free school books, a pioneer uniform and a free trip to the pioneer camp in Crimea. The Komsomolskaya Pravda relates that the girl wrote a letter to the OGPU about the evil doings of her father, Gregory Balikina, and his friends, despite beatings and threats. Her father and others, including the secretary of the village soviet, are now under arrest. In line with Olya's example, the Communist Youth League urges all pioneer bodies in the Tartar republic to organize pioneer patrols.

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Mustard Gas for Child Martyrs in 1984

By Pat Derian

WASHINGTON — "How many can you shoot if you see 20,000 troops coming at you across the border?" There's an unexpected question for our time. A diplomat, unnamed of course, asked it rhetorically of William Drodzick of The Washington Post in a discussion of Iraq's use of mustard gas.

The diplomat went on to answer, "If you're prepared to violate the Geneva Convention, then the use of this gas may seem like a sensible if controversial military solution."

Defense Minister Adnan Khurrahah, while saying that a U.S. statement was "full of lies," told a press conference that his government would use "any weapons at our disposal in any manner we feel necessary." He declined to say what kind of weapons it has. "Do you want us to show our lines before everybody?"

Among the "troops" are hundreds of thousands of Iranian children aged 12 to 17 who are living mine detectors, sent forward on foot as a "human wave." Terence Smith, in The New York Times Magazine, tells of an East European journalist, a reluctant eyewitness, who could hardly believe that he was seeing tens of thousands of children, roped together in groups of 20 to prevent the faint-hearted from deserting, hurl themselves onto

barbed wire or march into the Iraqi mine fields in the face of withering machine gun fire to clear the way for Iranian tanks.

"We have so few tanks," an Iranian officer explained, without apology.

Iraq and Iran have been at war for three and a half years. For the most part they have been backing away inconclusively.

The U.S. State Department's human rights reports for 1983 noted that "Iran has charged that Iraq has used prohibited chemical weapons."

There was mention in the press of Iran's use of very young people in the fighting. There were sporadic reports on the military situation. Journalists were in and out. It was a routine, grim war, potentially "sacred" for eastern interests, but far away, spread out, as if for anyone to keep up with on a day-to-day basis. And not much was happening until the human wave offensive began.

America has no representation in Iran and only a small interest section in Iraq, so there was little diplomatically generated news.

In December and January, as the fifth anniversary of the Iranian revolution drew near, a number of American journalists requested visas. As far as I can tell, Iran shut its doors to all of them. Some observers believe that the government, recruiting for its astonishing new tactic, did not want publicity. Coercing legions of defenseless children to their deaths is not something even a nation committed to the honor and joys of religious martyrdom wishes to advertise.

Publicity would have been hard to avoid as sound trucks rolled through the streets urging

Iranian rationing. Business is so strict that a hotel is set aside for their use. Selling drugs, rugs and pistachios, it is reported, they don't have luxuries with the proceeds, but everyday things such as cooking utensils and mundane necessities no longer available at home.

The children go off to camps for intense brainwashing, a smattering of military training and a big dose of the joys at hand in the hereafter. Trained to die, each is given a headband with a religious slogan, a khaki-colored rough jacket with the stenciled message that they have "permission of the Imam to enter heaven," and a key on a chain around their necks to ensure their entry.

An Iranian woman living in exile has made three trips to Iraq to interview the survivors. After speaking with nearly 200, she estimated that for every boy who makes it to a prison camp, 99 have been blown to bits by mines or machine-gunned to death.

The Iraqis have now trotted six youngsters before the press to prove Ayatollah Khomeini wrong in his assertion that there are no children among the fighters. There is no reason to think that the Iraqis are high-minded. They are the people using mustard gas.

A "foreign military official" is quoted in William Drodzick's story as commenting that "the relatively low casualty rate caused by Iraq's usage indicates in a crudely pragmatic sense that 'it may not be such a big deal.'"

Look at it pragmatically. This war has gone on too long. The ayatollah needs a big win, and he needs it now. He makes an inventory of matériel, finds he is short of tanks, without mine sweepers and loaded with surplus boys. What is simpler than lining them up in costumes and marching them by the hundreds of thousands into mined fields and gunfire?

Try to understand Realpolitik. The Iraqi face borders of children running their way and followed by tanks and real soldiers. They can't kill them all, although they are doing their best. The Iraqis have been dropping a little mustard gas all along and nobody but



'Play with real guns and go to heaven!'

the Iraqis made a fuss. Obviously, the sensible thing to do is speed up production and drop a lot more. It has the twin benefits of causing great suffering and great terror.

Two disgusting governments, notorious for the routinely cruel mistreatment of their own people, have reached deeply into the barbaries of the past to horrify today's world.

Pragmatic (this is war), unscrupulous (we will do what we choose to win), immoral (others have done what we do), Iran and Iraq join the other cannibalistic governments of the world without a qualm.

The United Nations stretches along New York's East River and yawns. Diplomats and military officers shrug and say it's no big deal. Statesmen-humanitarians? We have none.

Someone said, "Well, at least it isn't atomic war." None of us can doubt that it would be if either government could make it so.

The writer is a former assistant secretary of state for human rights. She contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Two disgusting governments have reached deeply into the barbarities of the past to horrify today's world.

children to volunteer for service. Local militias were given quotas of children to recruit. The youngsters were bombarded with appeals to their patriotism and religious beliefs.

Parents were promised that if their sons were killed the families would get small amounts of money, an increase in ration allowance or other benefits and a line on their identity cards indicating that the family had a martyr. They can also fly to and spend several days in Damascus, where they escape



Too Much Scorekeeping, Too Little Substance

By Alfred B. DelBello

The writer is lieutenant governor of New York and vice chairman of Walter Mondale's New York campaign.

devoted to the color and drama of the athletic contest. Locker room strategies, coaching styles, won-lost records and instant replay make for good entertainment, but the presidential election is not a game.

In straining to entertain, the networks jump eagerly at any early trends. They assume inevitable victors and ignore the recent history that cautions against snap judgments about primaries. Then, when they find they are wrong, they jump hastily at the next trend, apparently unchastened by their earlier mistakes.

Only a few weeks ago, most journalists were convinced that Walter F. Mondale was invincible, failing to notice that Gary Hart was no farther behind the front-runner than Jimmy Carter was in 1976. They forgot how Lyndon B. Johnson and Edmund S. Muskie once fell in New Hampshire, and ignored the lessons of Jimmy Carter's misleading 2-to-1 lead over Ronald Reagan in early 1980.

Having commissioned most of the opinion polls that put Mr. Mondale on top, the press and television misunderstood their results. Caught off guard by Mr. Hart's consequently surprising rise, many blindly echoed

his "new ideas" theme without explaining or exploring it. Others wrongly suggested that he had no ideas to match his slogan. As a supporter of Mr. Mondale, I note nevertheless that Mr. Hart's legislative record is backed up, for better or worse, with position papers that the press should have reported long ago.

No significant distinctions are drawn between the philosophies, characters and policies of the three men — just who is on top at the time and how tight his grip is.

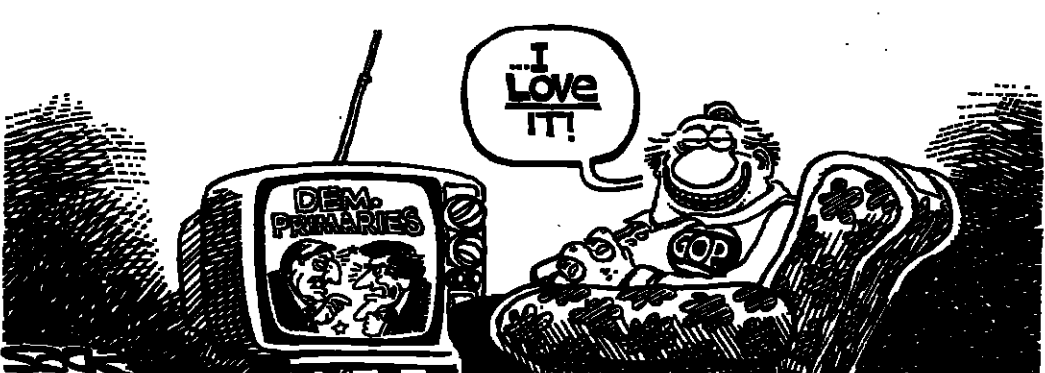
As we in government are improved and strengthened by criticism from the press, so I believe the press should be alerted when we on the outside feel that its coverage fails to inform.

The media should not lead the public to believe that the dynamics of the political process matter more than the issues, and the professional consultants behind the candidate more than the candidate, or that issues and character have little to do with the selection of a president.

Let's hear less about age differences and more about ideas — about economic policies, strategic theories, concerns relating to education, energy and the environment.

The press has a great, leading role in America's political process. We must improve the leaders of our fourth estate to shift their emphasis to substance and character.

The New York Times.



Reagan's Rhetoric Is Seasonally Preposterous

By Robert Kaiser

WASHINGTON — His rhetoric may mislead some Americans into thinking of Mr. Reagan as a churchgoing man. But he hasn't gone to church for many years. Here we are talking about hypocrisy, which is an early stage of preposterousness.

On March 6 in Columbus, Ohio, Mr. Reagan addressed a convention of the National Association of Evangelicals on the subject of "religious values in public life." He said that America in the 1960s and '70s suffered a long moral decline. But no more. Today, he said, there is "a great national renewal" because "Americans are turning back to God."

Think about this for a moment. Here is a president whose administration could almost be compared with Warren G. Harding's as a refuge for scoundrels, bragging of a return to the robust moral values he associates with a religious revival that he attributes to his own presidency.

It is difficult to tally up all the Reagan appointees who have resigned under an ethical cloud, some because they could start work on the government job Mr. Reagan had given them. The total is at least 22.

Mr. Reagan is strongly for the family, he also tells us repeatedly. He recalls the good old days when "the American family was still the basic building block of our society."

Americans are suckers for family, even as they redefine its meaning with high divorce rates, new living arrangements, increasing numbers of one-parent households and so on. But Ronald Reagan extolling old-fashioned family life is a lot like Ronald Reagan bragging about increased church attendance.

His own family is a good model of the new rather than the traditional family virtues. His wife, Nancy, apparently feels uncomfortable with the marriage to actress Jane Wyman, so they are rarely seen with the president.

One of them, Michael Reagan, has produced the president's only grandchild. Michael told Redbook Magazine last fall that his son Cameron, then 5, had been in the White House once but that his infant daughter Ashley had never met her paternal grandfather. He said that the "real first family" was the president, Nancy Reagan and their two children, Patti and Ron.

Ron got married recently without informing his parents, and without them in attendance. Patti, an aspiring actress, has little to do with her father's political career and goes out of her way to disassociate herself from

his constituency. She has told a California newspaper that living with a boyfriend is as normal as "brushing your teeth," and that arresting people for smoking marijuana is "silly."

The fact is that Ronald and Nancy Reagan appear to be much more like the people their fundamentalist supporters decry. They are elitists of a particular California variety who like to be surrounded by high-livers.

The evidence suggests that Ronald Reagan is a closet tolerant. For political purposes he may support laws that would prevent women from having abortions, or compel children to pray in school or declare their indifference to prayer, but in private he is neither preachy nor puritanical.

It would be unfair to leave the subject of preposterousness without acknowledging that Ronald Reagan has no corner on the market. We are in the silly season now — we call it a presidential campaign.

H.L. Menckens reminded us years ago that "the true charm of democracy" cannot be enjoyed by the politician, but by "the spectator." This is surely true, although many would resist going all the way with Menckens' cynicism. "I confess," wrote the bard of Baltimore, "I enjoy democracy immensely. It is incomparably idiotic, and hence incomparably amusing."

The Washington Post.

Americans and Israelis: The Alliance Is Natural

By Krishna Kumar Gaur

CHICAGO — King Hussein's outburst against U.S. Mideast policy has caused great dismay in official Washington, but he has said much the same before. In fact, so have all of America's Arab friends.

Sooner or later America's Arab friends bring up the inevitable question: Why doesn't Washington put pressure on Israel to give up occupied Arab lands, or to stop creating new settlements on the West Bank?

This is, mind you, not the same as asking why doesn't the United States pressure Israel into dealing with the PLO, although that surely is an eventual stage in the journey of American policy that they hope to help launch.

Sometimes they supply answers. The United States does not put pressure on Israel, they say, because American banks and corporations are controlled by Jews. The Jews, they say, also control the media and never allow fair reporting of the Arab-Israeli conflict. And Jews control or intimidate members of the U.S. Congress through political contributions and voting-block pressure.

Hackneyed, prejudiced, demonstrably wrong, but nevertheless sincerely and passionately held beliefs.

The fact is that the bonds between America and Israel are not the result of ethnic pressure, although the pressure exists, and is felt, like any other organized ethnic pressure in the United States. However, if it were not for stronger, more enduring reasons, that pressure could easily backfire.

Foremost, as far as the American public is concerned, is the perception of Israel as a valiant little country surrounded by hostile neighbors and populated by a long-persecuted people. This is a valid perception.

Then there is the perception of Israel as an outpost of Western, Judeo-Christian civilization holding its own against alien forces. This, too, is a valid perception.

er involved in a worldwide struggle for ideology, security and civility. Israel is not just the best possible ally in the Middle East. You had Iraq. It's gone. You had Iran. It's gone. You have Saudi Arabia and Jordan. They will be gone. There is simply no reliable, long-term ally available except Israel.

All over the Middle East — the Palestinian went on — wherever you make alliances, you make them with rulers. And you make them with rulers because there are no real democracies. And these rulers become unpopular and you support them, so



when they get overthrown you have a new government run by people who hate you and whom you can't trust. But this does not happen in Israel. It continues to serve America's purpose. That is why Israel pays no attention to your advice.

The virtual monologue was, at least in my experience with other Arabs, unique in its analysis. It candidly underlined the fact that American support for Israel is based on shared heritage and mutual interests.

This is not a relationship without strains, but one that can absorb strains. It is an alliance that, despite disagreements, cannot be disrupted without peril to vital long-term American interests. America's Arab friends should know this.

The principal cause of strains between America and Israel is the Palestinian question, in its many facets. America's consciousness has been raised and increasingly this question has bothered America's conscience and policymakers. America's Arab friends should know this, too.

Instead of blaming just one small group — the Jews — they should blame all of America, its democracy, its ideology, its history and its interests. The problem might or might not be resolved any more speedily. At least the complaint would not be directed at the wrong target.

Israel is also an oasis of stability in a desert of constantly shifting sand, an island of freedom in an ocean of autocracy and tyranny. And that gives it a special value, a special role in U.S. foreign policy.

The point was brought home forcefully last year in a conversation in the Middle East with a PLO official of leftist leanings. He dismissed the "Jewish money, media and votes" theory with disdain. Only partly valid. Only minimally valid, perhaps. Then he explained his own theory.

Deep down, he said, Americans don't consider Arabs — or any other non-Western people — as civilized at least not at the same level. But this unconscious disdain does not prevent the Americans from forging close political and military ties or from making common cause with despotic rulers in Asia, Africa or Latin America — except the Arabs.

Why? Because, from Washington's strategic point of view as a superpower — except the Arabs.

The writer, an American journalist, is director of the Chicago-based Independent Press Service.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Americans and Britain

Regarding the opinion column "More Than Was Seen at the Time" (March 12) by Philip Geyelin:

The support given by the Americans to Britain during or prior to the Falklands war can only be welcome news to the American public, and in this respect I would take issue with the caveat expressed in the last sentence of Mr. Geyelin's article referring to "how easily the U.S. government can involve itself in conflicts not of its own public's choosing."

Certainly the U.S. Congress did not debate and specifically authorize the military support and supplies. But anyone in America during the almost universal support of Britain's position by the public at large, as well as a definite feeling of embarrassment early on that the U.S. government was not leaning hard enough in support of Britain. There is no doubt that the U.S. government's support of

Britain's cause was very much of its own public's choosing.

BRIAN JACKSON-POWNALL,
Fayette, France.

Who Lost Dien Bien Phu?

Regarding the opinion column "After Lebanon, a U.S. Policy of Paralysis" (March 5) by Joseph Kraft:

Now it's Dwight Eisenhower who lost Dien Bien Phu?

Ho Chi Minh won in 1954 not because the French were short of U.S. material but because the French, in choosing the battle site themselves, handed the high ground to the enemy. Mr. Ho and General Vo Nguyen Giap and their troops hand-wringed heavy artillery up sheer cliffsides. Once their firepower was in position dominating the French-held valley, the battle's outcome was ordained. No 11th-hour White House aid package could have changed it.

RICHARD P. WILSON,
Mobile, Alabama.

مكتبة المجلد

ECONOMIC SCENE

Tokyo's Growing Influence
In the Currency Markets

By BRENDAN BROWN

The author is a currency economist at the London-based firm of Phillips & Drew.

It is neither the gnomes of Zurich nor the sheikhs of OPEC that currency investors are blaming for their mistakes over the past year. It is the Japanese. The near tripling of Japanese investment in dollar bonds, the heavy borrowing in Swiss francs by Japanese corporations and the aggressive foreign lending in yen by Japanese banks and security houses have all been crucial to the amazing resilience of the dollar in the face of a high U.S. current account deficit.

The influence of Tokyo on world currency markets — and not just on those involving the yen — is likely to grow further, as Japan exports large quantities of capital to offset its trade surplus. Japan has now emerged as the second largest purchaser after Switzerland of international bonds. Japanese trust companies and pension funds are seeking to attain the 10-percent target for foreign assets as a share of their portfolio that has been set for the end of 1985 by the Ministry of Finance. Some funds are nearing the target but many are still far behind.

Japan's role in world finance has been crucial to the dollar's resilience

In addition, banks are buying foreign bonds for their own account, given their endemic surplus of funds owing to sluggish domestic loan demand and to the high savings rate in Japan. Foreign bond purchases by Japanese investors will probably match this year the \$15-billion annual rate reached in the second half of 1983.

So far, Japanese purchases have been concentrated on bonds denominated in U.S., Canadian and Australian dollars. Nomura Research has estimated that the trust companies, which account for 60 percent of total foreign bond holdings in Japan, have a foreign currency exposure of 40 percent in dollars, 24 percent in Canadian dollars, 12 percent in Australian dollars, 10 percent in British pounds, 5 percent in Deutsche marks and 9 percent in other currencies. The trust companies eschew investment in low-yield bond markets, such as the Swiss or West German markets. Competition between the companies to achieve growth in bonus payments is fierce, and, according to Japanese accounting rules, these can be paid only out of current interest or dividend income, not out of capital gains.

Japanese institutions are likely to remain conservative in how they divide their portfolios between dollar and non-dollar currencies, given their historic and commercial ties to the United States. Their most likely reaction to fears of a fall in the dollar would be to accelerate their purchases of high-yielding European securities, such as the pound, French franc, or securities denominated in European Currency Units. Hence the Deutsche mark may be less strong against its European neighbors during spells of dollar weakness than in the 1970s.

It is not just through investment in foreign bond markets that Japan exerts its influence on exchange markets. Japanese corporations are now the single largest group of borrowers in the international bond market, where they are expected to raise this year more than 1983's record total of \$7 billion. Three quarters of these Japanese external bonds are now issued in the Swiss market.

In this way principally European savings are being siphoned off to finance Japanese business expansion mainly in dollar-area countries and in Japan itself. European currencies are thereby enfeebled. The role of Swiss banks in promoting loans to Japan, a principal competitor of Switzerland's precision industries, has provided ammunition to the banks' critics in the run-up to the referendum on bank secrecy in May.

Japanese corporations, in curtailing their use of high-cost dollar finance, are participating in a worldwide trend for borrowers to repay dollar debts by raising new loans in low-interest-rate currencies. The trend underpins the U.S. dollar, since the dollars for repayment must be bought in the currency markets.

Japanese banks have abetted the trend by making low-interest yen loans to public-sector borrowers abroad who are more concerned about keeping down interest costs in their current budgets than about the risk of an eventual large loss should the yen appreciate sharply. Long-term yen lending abroad by Japanese banks soared to an estimated \$6 billion in 1983, and the Ministry of Finance is expected to sanction further strong growth this year. Important borrowers in yen have included France, Denmark, Spain and several supranational organizations.

Also the Japanese security houses are active in promoting the

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)

Trafalgar Won't Bid For P&O

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Trafalgar House PLC announced late Friday that it would not make any immediate takeover bid for Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co., but it did not rule out an eventual offer.

The stock market had been nervously awaiting the decision since March 14, when the government gave Trafalgar permission to renew a bid it made for P&O last June.

Both companies have interests in construction, shipping, oil and property, and the government insisted last year on making a study of whether a takeover would be in the national interest.

After the government go-ahead, Trafalgar had 21 days under British takeover rules to decide whether to renew its bid, which was strenuously opposed by P&O. That period ends April 4.

Trafalgar said its decision Friday meant it would not be allowed under the takeover rules to make a new bid before late June, 12 months after the government study blocked the initial offer. That bid involved a stock swap that valued P&O at about £290 million (\$412 million). In the meantime, Trafalgar said it was retaining its 6.7-percent share of P&O.

Jeffrey Sterling, chairman of P&O, complained that Trafalgar still had not "cleared the ambiguity" surrounding its intentions. Since Trafalgar disclosed that it held a stake in P&O last May, the latter company's shares have nearly doubled in value. They ended Friday at 316 pence apiece, before Trafalgar made its announcement.

At the current P&O price, analysts estimate that Trafalgar would have to pay £500 million to win control. Eric Parker, Trafalgar's chief executive officer, said the surge in P&O's shares was a factor in Trafalgar's decision.

He also said Trafalgar was "marginally disappointed" with P&O's annual report for 1983, released Friday. Trafalgar maintained that certain clarifications were needed on P&O's debt level and the effect of an accounting change.

Mr. Sterling responded that Trafalgar should have telephoned P&O if it wanted clarifications, rather than complaining to the press. The surge in P&O's share price partly reflects a sharp improvement in its performance. For 1983, the company reported that pretax profit shot up 69 percent from a year before to £56.7 million. The board recommended a 25-percent increase in total dividends to 12.5 pence a share.

Despite the gain, Mr. Sterling said in the annual report that he was "far from satisfied" with the company's return on funds invested, about 8.5 percent in 1983.

Trafalgar interests include the passenger ship Queen Elizabeth 2 and the Ritz Hotel in London.



A three-tiered U.S. airline industry is emerging, dominated by the major carriers such as American.

Post-Decontrol Airlines Encounter Turbulence

By Agis Salpukas

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With deregulation on its side, the fledgling airline Pacific Express seemed to have everything going for it when it took to the air two years ago. Such upstart airlines would proliferate and flourish, the thinking went, even taking on large carriers in major markets.

But for Pacific Express and about a dozen other carriers that have been started since decontrol in 1978, the vision of the major airlines as cumbersome dinosaurs, unable to respond effectively to competition from feisty young fare cutters, has proved myopic.

Indeed, six years after deregulation, a new pattern is emerging. It is one of a three-tiered industry, with the major airlines — the strongest are United, American, Delta and Northeast — on top, dominating many of the most lucrative routes.

They are coexisting more or less peacefully with a group of older, regional airlines, among them Piedmont, Ozark, USAir and PSA. Most of the upstarts began since 1978 and, on the third tier, scrambling now for the leftovers.

That scramble forced Pacific and another carrier, Hawaii Express, to file earlier this year for reorganization under U.S. bankruptcy law. And some of the other new airlines have had to change strategies to survive after their older brethren drove them out by cutting fares and adding flights.

Their strategy change usually has meant searching for a special market niche in which the major carriers were not interested.

Even in this scenario, of course, there are uncertainties. It remains to be determined in which tier the reorganized Continental, the ailing Eastern and the new Braniff will eventually land. What is clear, some analysts say, is that the proliferation of new carriers may be over.

There are very few market niches left," said Julius Malden, airline analyst for Salomon Brothers. "It's going to be very difficult to develop new airlines. I would suspect we will see very few new airlines formed. We may be entering a period of consolidation and shakeout among the new airlines."

In such areas as fares, numbers of flights, newer

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

U.S. Inflation Settles Back to 5% Annual Rate

By John M. Berry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Smaller food price increases last month allowed consumer price inflation to settle back to the 5 percent annual rate it has maintained for more than half a year, the Labor Department reported Friday.

The consumer price index rose a seasonally adjusted 0.4 percent in February following January's 0.6-percent rise, which was due largely to a big weather-related jump, 2.4 percent, in grocery store prices. Grocery prices rose 0.5 percent last month, the department said.

Economic forecasters are divided over what the course of inflation will be. The Reagan administration and some private economists expect consumer prices to rise less than 5 percent this year. Other private economists believe inflation will continue at about current levels, while yet another group predicts a significant acceleration to a rate of between 6 percent and 8 percent by early next year.

Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, said the February increase "provides further evidence that the economy is not overheating."

Mr. Feldstein said the 0.4 percent rise was in line with the administration's forecast for the year. "When the volatile food and energy prices are excluded, the inflation performance in February was an even better 3-percent annual rate," he added.

Declining prices for apparel, gasoline and public transportation also helped hold down the February increase. However, the cost of

medical care climbed nearly three times as fast as the rest of the Consumer Price Index.

Housing costs rose 0.5 percent for the second month in a row, mainly as a result of a 1.7-percent increase in the cost of fuels and utilities, up from a January gain of 1.2 percent.

Fuel oil prices shot up 6.9 percent, the largest increase in three years, after rising 2.6 percent in January. With these increases, fuel oil prices are only 2.1 percent lower than at their peak in April 1981.

The cost of local telephone services rose 3 percent last month after a record 8.5-percent increase in January. Both increases reflected the nationwide restructuring of the telephone system, the department said.

The transportation portion of the index was unchanged in February following 0.2-percent increases in the two previous months. A 1.5-percent drop in gasoline prices — the fifth consecutive monthly decline — was offset by higher prices for new cars. Gasoline prices are now 13.3 percent below their peak of March 1981.

The medical care component of the index, which had an average monthly increase of 0.5 percent during 1983, went up 0.8 percent in February, compared to a 0.7-percent rise in January. Physicians' fees and the cost of dental services rose 1.2 percent each. Excluding medical care, the overall price index would have risen only 0.3 percent, the Labor Department said.

Some food prices continued to rise sharply even though the rise for the entire category slowed. Beef and veal prices rose 1.7 percent after a 3.5-percent jump in January. Pork prices went up 0.4 percent after a 5.2-percent increase the month before.

Egg prices advanced 2.2 percent, but that was down sharply from the 21.3-percent gain in January. Fresh fruit prices rose 0.3 percent following a 7.8-percent gain. Vegetable prices, up 7 percent the previous month, rose 3.3 percent. The indexes for restaurant meals and alcoholic beverages rose 0.2 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively.

U.S. Plans to End Accord on Brazil Steel Exports

By Stuart Auerbach

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department plans to end two agreements with Brazil over steel sales to the United States because that country failed to keep its end of the bargain, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige has told Congress.

The agreements allowed Brazil to impose an export tax on steel bound for U.S. markets rather than pay an equal amount in levied duties here. The duty was levied in 1982 after Brazil was found to have committed unfair trade practices by subsidizing its steel exports.

"We found serious deficiencies in Brazil's compliance" with the agreements, Mr. Baldrige told a Senate labor subcommittee on employment and productivity hearing on steel problems. Brazil was supposed to impose

the 12-percent tax on the exports starting in September 1982 but failed to collect any money until May 1983, the deputy assistant secretary, Alan F. Holmer, explained later.

The practice of allowing countries to substitute an export tax for penalty duties has been attacked by the U.S. steel industry, which says the government that collects the export tax often owns the steel mill that is getting government subsidies.

Mr. Baldrige said Thursday the Commerce Department is "slowing way down" on allowing countries to substitute a domestic tax on exports for penalty duties paid to the United States.

Under the new policy, Mr. Baldrige said he has denied requests by Brazil and Mexico for new export-tax suspension agree-



Malcolm Baldrige

ments to cover recent findings of unfair trading practices. Both countries are heavily in debt and are under pressure from the International Monetary Fund

to increase their exports. In Brazil's case, however, the duties are likely to make its steel too expensive to be sold in the U.S. market.

Brazil will have a chance to defend its export-tax collection practices at a Commerce Department hearing before the agreement is ended and its domestic tax is replaced with countervailing duties.

Also at Thursday's hearing, Mr. Baldrige and the assistant attorney general, J. Paul McGrath — at odds for most of the past five weeks over the merger of two of the country's largest steel companies, LTV Corp. and Republic Steel Corp., agreed that an industry-supported steel quota bill would result in increased prices.

As a result of the increased steel prices, manufacturers of products forced to use U.S.-made steel would be unable to compete in world markets, they said.

CURRENCY RATES

Local interbank rates on March 23, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

	\$	DM	FF	Y	£	S	Y
Amsterdam	2.275	4.355	112.845	36.935	0.1624	3.52	134.68
Brussels	33.64	77.18	20.045	6.525	3.3015	18.16	24.975
Frankfurt	2.65	3.771	32.40	1.015	0.857	27.18	11.165
London	1.607	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milan	1.6825	2.2370	618.54	20.07	—	34.16	74.24
Paris	6.55	—	—	—	—	—	—
Porto	1.171	1.162	36.87	—	—	37.15	32.15
Stockholm	2.465	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	2.465	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	2.173	2.118	62.73	—	—	—	—
Yen	1.7824	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Swiss	1.6728	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Stockholm	2.465	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	2.465	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	2.173	2.118	62.73	—	—	—	—
Yen	1.7824	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Swiss	1.6728	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Reuters. 1.2229 Irish £.
(a) Commercial bank. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (d) Units of 100 (a) Units of 100 (b) Units of 100 (c) Units of 100 (d) Units of 100. N.A.: not available.

INTEREST RATES

	\$	DM	FF	Y	£	S	Y
Amsterdam	2.275	4.355	112.845	36.935	0.1624	3.52	134.68
Brussels	33.64	77.18	20.045	6.525	3.3015	18.16	24.975
Frankfurt	2.65	3.771	32.40	1.015	0.857	27.18	11.165
London	1.607	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milan	1.6825	2.2370	618.54	20.07	—	34.16	74.24
Paris	6.55	—	—	—	—	—	—
Porto	1.171	1.162	36.87	—	—	—	—
Stockholm	2.465	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	2.465	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	2.173	2.118	62.73	—	—	—	—
Yen	1.7824	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Swiss	1.6728	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Reuters. 1.2229 Irish £.
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Frankfurt	2.65	3.771	32.40	1.015	0.857	27.18	11.165
London	1.607	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milan	1.6825	2.2370	618.54	20.07	—	34.16	74.24
Paris	6.55	—	—	—	—	—	—
Porto	1.171	1.162	36.87	—	—	—	—
Stockholm	2.465	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	2.465	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	2.173	2.118	62.73	—	—	—	—
Yen	1.7824	—	—	—	—	—	—
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Japan				Luxembourg	367.48	367.48	—	3.51
				Paris (72.5 kJio)	367.48	367.48	—	2.58
Discount Rate				Zurich	368.95	367.75	—	1.45
Call Money				London	368.00	367.90	—	0.90
30-day Interb.				New York	368.20	—	—	—
				*Official figures for London, Paris and Luxembourg				

NYSE Most Actives			
Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
AT&T	27 1/4	+1/4	1,100,000
IBM	111 1/4	+1/4	1,000,000
GE	29 1/4	+1/4	800,000
Merck	45 1/4	+1/4	700,000
Amgen	22 1/4	+1/4	600,000
Boeing	101 1/4	+1/4	500,000
Johnson & Johnson	51 1/4	+1/4	400,000
McDonald's	24 1/4	+1/4	300,000
Wendy's	18 1/4	+1/4	200,000
Wendy's	18 1/4	+1/4	200,000

Dow Jones Averages			
Index	Price	Change	Volume
Indus	1,154.84	+1.04	1,100,000
Comp	2,952.35	+1.04	1,000,000
Trans	1,154.84	+1.04	800,000
Fin	1,154.84	+1.04	700,000

NYSE Index			
Index	Price	Change	Volume
Comp	2,952.35	+1.04	1,100,000
Indus	1,154.84	+1.04	1,000,000
Trans	1,154.84	+1.04	800,000
Fin	1,154.84	+1.04	700,000

Friday's NYSE Closing			
Vol. of 4 A.M.	7:30 A.M.	Prev. 4 P.M. Vol.	Prev. Consolidated Close
1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000

AMEX Diaries			
Index	Price	Change	Volume
AMEX	1,154.84	+1.04	1,100,000

NASDAQ Index			
Index	Price	Change	Volume
NASDAQ	1,154.84	+1.04	1,100,000

AMEX Most Actives			
Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
AMEX	1,154.84	+1.04	1,100,000

NYSE Most Actives			
Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
AT&T	27 1/4	+1/4	1,100,000
IBM	111 1/4	+1/4	1,000,000
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Kaufman Forecast Pushes Dow Down

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange slipped for the third consecutive session Friday after Salomon Brothers' chief economist, Henry Kaufman, predicted that the Federal Reserve would raise the discount rate it charges member banks.

But prices firmed a bit after Paul A. Volcker, the Fed chairman, said he could live with a small increase in the U.S. inflation rate. Mr. Volcker said the economy was at a critical stage.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down nearly 7 points at midsession, eased 1.04 to 1,154.84. The average fell 29.52 for the week, including 14.97 on Thursday.

Declines led advances by 9 to 7. Volume slowed to 80.2 million shares from 87.3 million Thursday.

"Basically, this has been a dull session with the big players sitting on the sidelines," said Marvin Katz of Sanford C. Bernstein & Co.

Mr. Kaufman's prediction of a one-point rise in the discount rate to 9 1/2 percent by late April followed the Fed's report Thursday of a \$4-billion surge in the money supply. The discount rate has been at 8 1/2 percent since December 1982.

"I think it would be stupid for the Fed to hike the discount rate now and risk a fight with the Reagan administration," said Keith Finscott of Underwood, Neuhause & Co., Houston.

AT&T was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/4 to 15 1/4. The company has warned that it might cut its dividend if the Federal Communications Commission does not shift soon on instituting access charges.

Superior Oil, which is in a \$5.7-billion merger agreement with Mobil, was second on the list, off 1/4 to 40 1/4. Gulf Oil, which is in a \$13.2-billion merger with Standard Oil of California, was fourth, up 1/4 to 75 1/4.

General Motors was the third most active issue, up 1/4 to 65. Ford rose 1/4 to 37 1/4 and Chrysler 1/4 to 27 1/4. All reported strong mid-March sales.

Walt Disney Productions, which lost 1 1/4 Thursday, rose 1/4 to 63 1/4. Disney continues to be subject of takeover or leveraged buyout rumors.

Sun Co., a 9-point winner the previous three sessions on takeover rumors, dropped 1 1/4 to 51 1/4.

Seigelman & Latz, which reported first-quarter earnings of \$1.93 a share against \$1.92 a year ago, lost 1 1/4 to 20 1/4. The company said its results were below the level established for a merger with City Stores and Diversified Investments.

Rollm Corp. dropped 3/4 to 34. Rollm said its third-quarter revenue was only slightly above that for the second quarter.

Computervision fell 2 1/4 to 34. The company's auditor has qualified its statements for 1981, 1982 and 1983 because of unresolved patent litigation involving Computervision's former Cobol unit and Perkin-Elmer.

Texas Instruments, which declared a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, climbed 1/4 to 139 1/4.

Tektronix, which reported third-quarter earnings of \$1.34 a share compared with 72 cents a year ago, advanced 1 1/4 to 57 1/4.

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Data General Corporation is a world leader in small computer systems. Founded 16 years ago, it is already one of the "Fortune 500" American companies with an annual turnover of over \$ 800.000.000. The company employs over 14 500 people world-wide and over 120 000 computers are installed in 57 countries.

Data General consistently invests over 10 % of its annual sales revenue in research and development. The European Personnel Department has the chance to provide highly qualified professionals for management and top-specialist functions in our European subsidiaries. We have therefore added the new position of **EUROPEAN RECRUITMENT MANAGER** who will work with our group "Management and Organizational Development" to accomplish that objective.

We want to recruit a Personnel Professional who is interested to work on European level to cover the following main areas:

- coordination of management and top-specialist recruitment;
- development and organization of university recruitment and training programs;
- support for special selection and hiring actions.

The function is based in PARIS and reports to the Personnel Director Europe. The working language is English. Any other European language is appreciated. The position involves high level of travelling.

Please address your confidential application to: Mr Michael AHA - Personnel Director Europe
DATA GENERAL EUROPE
92095 PARIS LA DEFENSE II Cedex 21
Telephone 778.44.15

VICE PRESIDENT EUROPE

Automatix is a rapidly growing manufacturing systems company offering an integrated product line which includes highly advanced robots, vision systems and computer controls. Since our inception four years ago, we have experienced spectacular success, with sales growing at a 100% annual rate. Right now, we need a strong, energetic motivator and leader. One with a proven track record of sales and marketing success in a computer environment to be responsible for all European sales and marketing activities as **Vice President/Europe**.

Reporting directly to Automatix' Corporate VP for Marketing, your responsibilities will include the development and execution of tactical and strategic sales/marketing operating plans; achieving personal sales goals, especially with key accounts; building and managing a strong European sales and support organization; and maintaining effective communications links with U.S. Corporate Marketing, plus domestic sales and support staffs.

This high powered position requires a solid technical background, and a minimum of 12 years of sales/sales management experience with a computer vendor in hardware or software systems. As important, you must have a high level of personal presence and be capable of instilling confidence and credibility in Automatix. A demonstrated ability to deal with senior executives in sales situations is essential. You must also be comfortable in a small company environment where resources may sometimes be limited and where a "hands-on" involvement and approach are required.

This position can be located either in France or the United Kingdom and is ideal for a French or U.K. national with multi-lingual capability; or for an American with European sales/marketing/management experience; fluency in French and an understanding of German is ideal.

Total compensation for this position, including base salary and commission, is projected to be in the \$100K range. Stock options, perks appropriate to the specific location, competitive benefits and/or relocation considerations will also be available according to individual circumstances.

Please send resume and all pertinent requirements, in confidence, to: Alan Sida, President/Manager of Executive Client Search, The Adco Group, LTD., 222 Washington St., Suite 9-12, Wellesley Square, Massachusetts 02181, U.S.A. An equal opportunity employer.

Automatix
THE ROBOTIC SYSTEMS COMPANY

Data General
a Generation ahead

ACROSS

1 Crèche setting
7 Pol. union:
1898-61
10 Diamond item
14 Paleozoic or
Victorian
17 Ill will
18 Hoopsters'
org.
19 Half a seaport
name
20 Skin flick
23 Make the scene
24 007's
protection
27 Finger-bowl
accessory
28 An A.F.C.
player
29 506, to Nero
30 Author Santha
Rama
31 Etc. kin
32 Debussy's "La
..."
33 Jumble
35 In full court
37 Quarantine
41 Miscalculate
43 Pierre's
guardian
44 Ezra's meter
48 Went over
galley proofs
50 Barle's
standard

ACROSS

51 Archie's
mouth
53 Like
56 Klemperer and
Kruger
57 Brain tracing,
for short
58 Taunt; jeer
59 Present times
61 Beethoven's
Ninth, e.g.
62 Twist; squeeze
66 City ESE of
Bergen
67 Jollity
68 Sound measure
72 It followed
"Typee"
73 Shoplifter's
crime
75 It's concerned
with rtes.
78 Lagoon morph
79 no good
80 Fixed
82 Oak tree
84 Actor-singer
Harve
86 Comedy
author
87 "Arthur" fame
91 Activity of
some demons
92 "Fire and
Ice," e.g.

ACROSS

95 "Rule,
Britannia!"
composer
96 Bishopric
97 Fall, as the
mark
98 One of the
finches
100 Dick or Schick
104 Buzzing insect
105 Glory
106 Bull
Citation's air
110 "We
robbed!" Joe
Jacobs
112 Dress material
115 OPEC vessel
116 What a
"midnight
ride" horse
earned
119 Mountain
crests
120 Dexter, e.g.
121 Bravos
122 MacLaine, to
Beatty
123 "Honor Thy
Father"
author
124 — Plains
125 Mountain:
Comb. form
126 Thickwit
127 Guitard
Segovia

DOWN

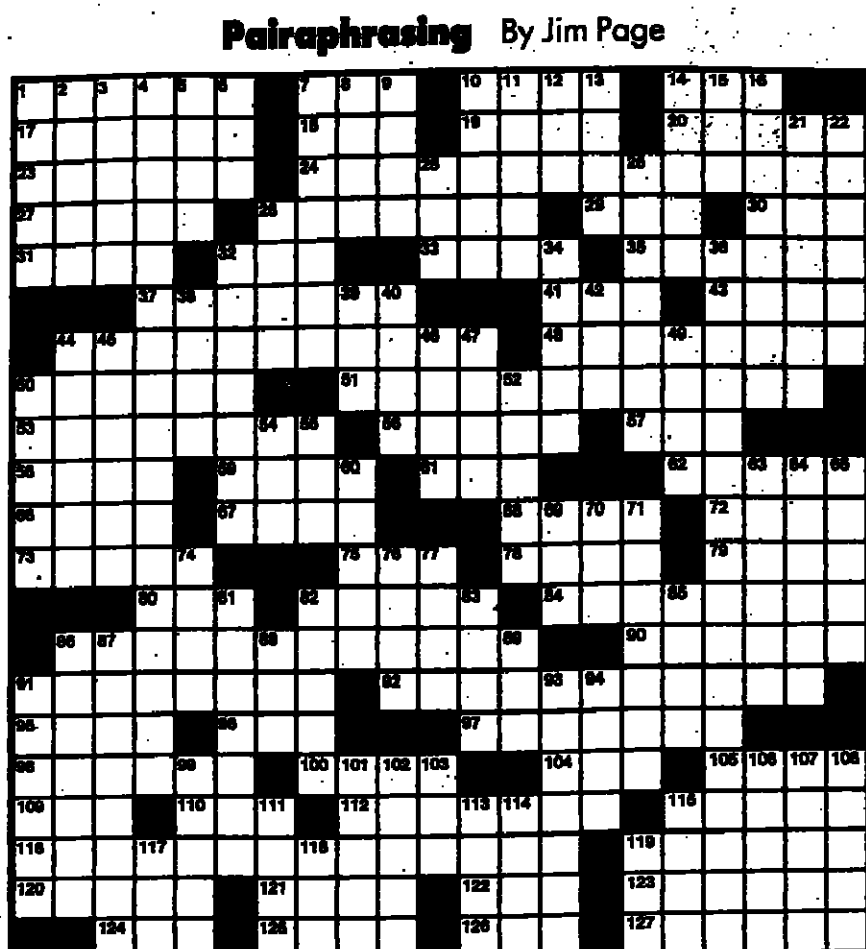
1 Reduce price a
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2 Seeress's card
3 Trajan's
courtyards
4 Fulton's
oratory
5 Impose a tax
6 Netherlands
town
7 Take off a belt
8 Busy as
9 "The — is to
the swift"
10 Bender
11 Resting places
for Leo
12 Ins. salesman,
e.g.

DOWN

13 He played
Cassidy
14 Finally, in
France
15 Chafe
16 Iglesia
attendee
21 "Look Back
—": Osborne
22 Drew out
25 City in Baden-
Württemberg
26 Late, as a train
28 — portrait
32 Harbor
activity
34 Helots

DOWN

36 Sally's
childhood
environment
38 Printer's term
39 Add up
40 Prefix for
dollars
42 Jewish compli-
mentary
title
44 Exile
45 Make possible
46 Former A.L.
team
47 Sheriff's rep.
48 Once more
50 Sired
52 Pizzazz



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BOOKS

COLETTE

By Joanna Richardson. Illustrated. 276 pp. \$17.95.

Franklin Watts, 387 Park Ave. S., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

COLETTE's grandfather on the maternal side was nicknamed "The Gorilla." Her father was known in Burgundy, where she was born, as "The Savage." Henry de Jouvenel, the grand passion of Colette's long amatory career, had already earned the title of "The Tiger" before she met him. It would seem that France's most famous woman writer was born to be earthy and unconventional. As Jean Cocteau observed in assessing her tastes, "she refused none of the fruitful provocations of life."

In "Colette," Joanna Richardson tells us everything about her scandalous subject but without making a scandal of her biography. The author of books about Thérèse Gaudier, Paul Verlaine and Emile Zola, she approaches the author of "Chéri" with something like Colette's own cosmopolitanism. She is as tactful as she is thorough, giving us the facts dispassionately, usually in someone else's words. Since almost every writer in Paris seems to have commented on Colette before she died in 1954

COLETTE

at the age of 81, Richardson's book is a ripe and witty anthology of contemporary French criticism. When she was 20 years old, Colette married Henri Gaudier-Villars, known as Willy, a literary handyman in Paris, who looked her in a room and ordered her to write. He published the result, "Claudine à l'Ecole," under his own name in 1900 and it was an immediate success. In the first flush of their prosperity, Willy moved Colette into an apartment on the Rue Jacob where the walls were papered with multicolored confetti. He gave her a bicycle without brakes or mud guards and after two more successful Claudine books he provided her with a gymnasium, complete with a trapeze, rings, ladders and parallel bars.

In 1906, Colette left Willy and her "squirrel cage" to live with a lesbian marquise who dressed in mechanic's overalls. In his memoirs, Renaud de Jouvenel, the eldest son of Colette's second husband, offered an interesting explanation of her bisexuality. Her father had lost a leg in the army and, according to Renaud, Colette's sensibility was affected by the thought of her mother making love with a one-legged man. Her own version of her liaisons with women was rather literary, evoking

"the melancholy, touching picture of two weaknesses, taking refuge perhaps in each other's arms to sleep there, to escape men, to escape man who was often bad, and to enjoy, more than any pleasure, the bitter happiness of feeling themselves akin, and insignificant, and forgotten."

In 1913, Henry (The Tiger) de Jouvenel became Colette's second husband. With a fine French élan, he said: "I am the only man in Paris capable of marrying that woman." They were very happy for awhile, enjoying what Colette called in "Chéri" her most famous book, "The Tumbulous Brutality of Love." But it grew too brutal or tumultuous for the Tiger when he learned that Colette was also sleeping with Bertrand, his younger son, who was virtually a schoolboy. To her daughter, who was born when Colette was 40, she was rather distant, advising her in a letter to "struggle a little with yourself, it's the best form of gymnastics."

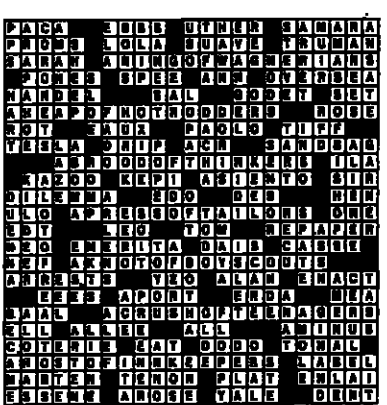
With "Chéri," a love story of a young man and an older woman which appeared in 1920, Colette offered the French an image of themselves as tragic sensualists that they found irresistible. Reviewing a second volume, "La Fin de Chéri," a critic wrote that, though Colette was "indifferent to the loftier preoccupations of humanity, here she attains the salvation of anxiety." Another critic said, "we owe it to Madame Colette to lose all our illusions about love."

During her later years, Colette became a national pet as literary honors were showered on her. In her apartment overlooking the gardens of the Palais Royal, she became cooey — the sensuality of old age — and wrote "Paris de Ma Fenêtre" and books about plants and animals. She was wonderfully looked after by her third husband, Maurice Gondeket, and all Paris sent her presents or came to see her. When she died in 1954, Jean Cocteau wrote that, "it was not a question of funeral rites, but rather of gardeners digging, of passing from one reign to another, of earth and flesh in collaboration."

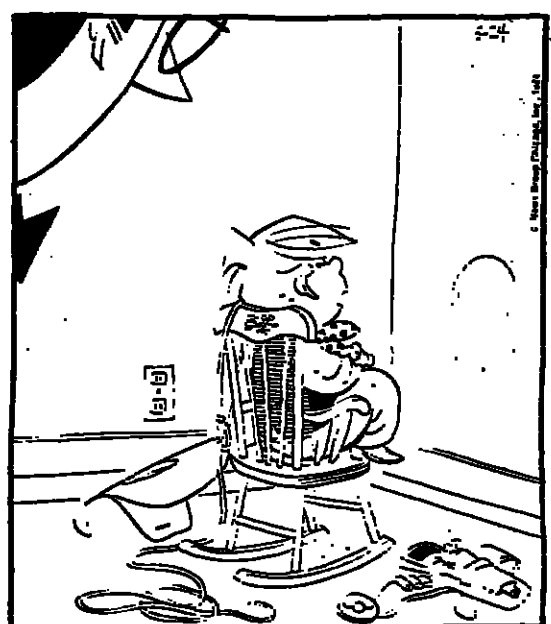
In "Colette," Joanna Richardson has a great subject and she has not wasted a single nuance. One can imagine Colette herself reading this book with her "undecipherable eyes" and saying, "Oui, c'est moi. C'était comme ça."

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



DENNIS THE MENACE



WEATHER

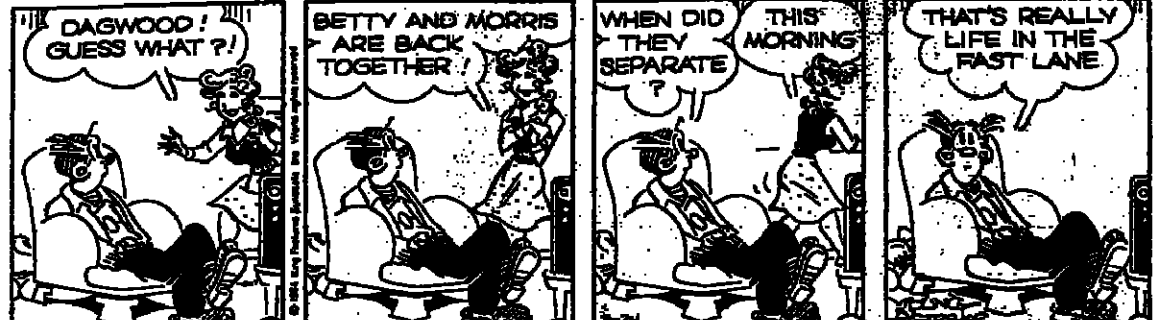
EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	64	44	Algeria	64	44
Amsterdam	54	44	Amsterdam	54	44
Antwerp	54	44	Antwerp	54	44
Batavia	54	44	Batavia	54	44
Bombay	74	54	Bombay	74	54
Buenos Aires	64	44	Buenos Aires	64	44
Calcutta	74	54	Calcutta	74	54
Canton	64	44	Canton	64	44
Cebu	74	54	Cebu	74	54
Colon	64	44	Colon	64	44
Hankow	64	44	Hankow	64	44
Hong Kong	64	44	Hong Kong	64	44
Kobe	64	44	Kobe	64	44
London	54	44	London	54	44
Lyons	54	44	Lyons	54	44
Manila	74	54	Manila	74	54
Medan	64	44	Medan	64	44
Peking	64	44	Peking	64	44
Rangoon	64	44	Rangoon	64	44
San Francisco	54	44	San Francisco	54	44
Shanghai	64	44	Shanghai	64	44
Singapore	74	54	Singapore	74	54
Sourabaya	64	44	Sourabaya	64	44
Tientsin	64	44	Tientsin	64	44
Yokohama	64	44	Yokohama	64	44

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHICAGO: Moderate to heavy rain; 54-64. NEW YORK: Moderate to heavy rain; 54-64. PHOENIX: Moderate to heavy rain; 54-64. SAN FRANCISCO: Moderate to heavy rain; 54-64. SINGAPORE: Moderate to heavy rain; 54-64.

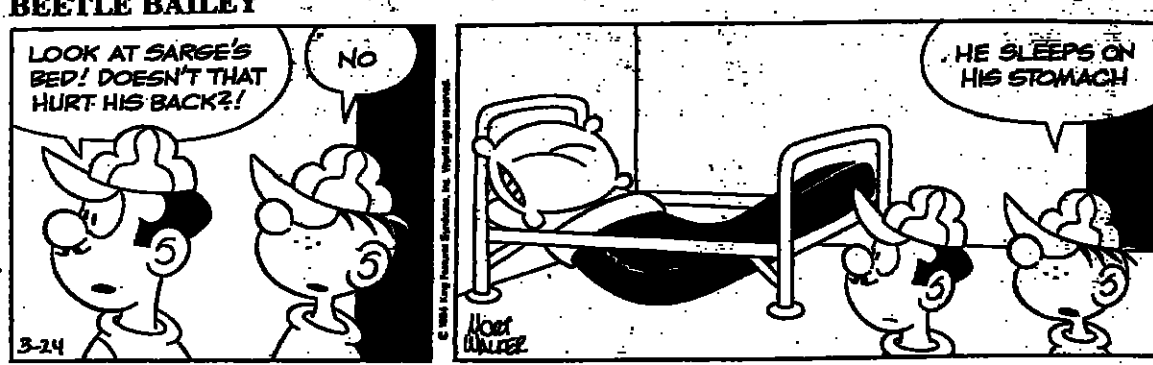
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto	High	Low	Close	Change
Alcan	54.00	53.00	53.50	+0.50
Bell	44.00	43.00	43.50	+0.50
Bank of Montreal	34.00	33.00	33.50	+0.50
Bank of Toronto	34.00	33.00	33.50	+0.50
Canadian Pacific	44.00	43.00	43.50	+0.50
Imperial Oil	54.00	53.00	53.50	+0.50
Inco	64.00	63.00	63.50	+0.50
Noranda	74.00	73.00	73.50	+0.50
Papier	84.00	83.00	83.50	+0.50
Placer Dome	94.00	93.00	93.50	+0.50
Shawmut	104.00	103.00	103.50	+0.50
Union Pacific	114.00	113.00	113.50	+0.50
Westbank	124.00	123.00	123.50	+0.50
Xerox	134.00	133.00	133.50	+0.50
Yukon	144.00	143.00	143.50	+0.50

Amsterdam

Prices in Dutch guilders unless marked \$

Amsterdam	High	Low	Close	Change
Alcan	54.00	53.00	53.50	+0.50
Bell	44.00	43.00	43.50	+0.50
Bank of Montreal	34.00	33.00	33.50	+0.50
Bank of Toronto	34.00	33.00	33.50	+0.50
Canadian Pacific	44.00	43.00	43.50	+0.50
Imperial Oil	54.00	53.00	53.50	+0.50
Inco	64.00	63.00	63.50	+0.50
Noranda	74.00	73.00	73.50	+0.50
Papier	84.00	83.00	83.50	+0.50
Placer Dome	94.00	93.00	93.50	+0.50
Shawmut	104.00	103.00	103.50	+0.50
Union Pacific	114.00	113.00	113.50	+0.50
Westbank	124.00	123.00	123.50	+0.50
Xerox	134.00	133.00	133.50	+0.50
Yukon	144.00	143.00	143.50	+0.50

Other Markets

Closing Prices in local currencies

Other Markets	High	Low	Close	Change
Alcan	54.00	53.00	53.50	+0.50
Bell	44.00	43.00	43.50	+0.50
Bank of Montreal	34.00	33.00	33.50	+0.50
Bank of Toronto	34.00	33.00	33.50	+0.50
Canadian Pacific	44.00	43.00	43.50	+0.50
Imperial Oil	54.00	53.00	53.50	+0.50
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Yukon	144.00	143.00	143.50	+0.50

Japan's Industrial Bank

Cuts Prime to 7.9%

Japan's Industrial Bank	High	Low	Close	Change
Alcan	54.00	53.00	53.50	+0.50
Bell	44.00	43.00	43.50	+0.50
Bank of Montreal	34.00	33.00	33.50	+0.50
Bank of Toronto	34.00	33.00	33.50	+0.50
Canadian Pacific	44.00	43.00	43.50	+0.50
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Westbank	124.00	123.00	123.50	+0.50
Xerox	134.00	133.00	133.50	+0.50
Yukon	144.00	143.00	143.50	+0.50

Tokyo

Closing Prices in local currencies

Tokyo	High	Low	Close	Change
Alcan	54.00	53.00	53.50	+0.50
Bell	44.00	43.00	43.50	+0.50
Bank of Montreal	34.00	33.00	33.50	+0.50
Bank of Toronto	34.00	33.00	33.50	+0.50
Canadian Pacific	44.00	43.00	43.50	+0.50
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SPORTS

Stenmark Captures Giant Slalom Crown

Austria's Enn Wins Race in Norway

OSLO — Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden regained the men's World Cup giant slalom title Friday by winning a 10-second race in the final giant slalom of the season. The race was won by Hans Enn of Austria in a time of 2 minutes 17.65 seconds.

Entering the race, Stenmark was tied in the giant slalom standings with Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland at 115 points.

Neither Stenmark nor Zurbriggen picked up any points Friday. But Stenmark was awarded the title on the strength of his four giant slalom triumphs this season. Zurbriggen won only three.

It was Stenmark's seventh giant slalom championship in 10 years. Zurbriggen clinched the World Cup overall title, his first, last weekend at Are, Sweden.

Enn won Friday's race with runs of 1:07.60 and 1:10.05 down Värmland.

It was the second straight giant slalom victory for Enn, who had won the event at Are last Saturday. Alex Giorgi of Italy was second in 2:17.89. Giorgi had runs of 1:07.95 and 1:09.94.

Thomas Bürgler of Switzerland was third in 2:17.98, followed by Zurbriggen at 2:18.13 and Stenmark at 2:18.34.

Stenmark, a three-time World Cup overall champion, also has a chance to win the World Cup slalom title. The 28-year-old Swede trails Marc Girardelli by 13 points before Saturday's final race of the season. He needs to win that race to overtake Girardelli, an Austrian who skis for Luxembourg. Girardelli needs to finish at least fourth to win the crown.

Phil Mahre won the giant slalom title last year but skied poorly on the World Cup circuit this season. After capturing the Olympic slalom gold medal at Sarajevo, Mahre retired after a giant slalom at Vail, Colorado, earlier this month. Phil's twin brother, Steve, also called it quits after the Vail race.

Stenmark, who started after Zurbriggen Friday, knew he had clinched the giant slalom title before making his final run.

"I heard that he had failed to record the fastest time, so I could ski very relaxed," Stenmark said.

WORLD CUP SKIING

MEN'S GIANT SLALOM
(Final results)
1. Hans Enn, Austria, 2:17.65
2. Alex Giorgi, Italy, 2:17.89
3. Thomas Bürgler, Switzerland, 2:17.98
4. Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 2:18.13
5. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 2:18.34
6. Christian Orlowski, Austria, 2:18.54
7. Jure Francl, Yugoslavia, 2:19.25
8. Joel Gruber, Switzerland, 2:19.34
9. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 2:19.44
10. Hans-Jürgen Jäger, Austria, 2:19.44
11. Guido Hinterseer, Austria, 2:19.44
12. Egon Hirt, West Germany, 2:19.44
13. Robert Köster, Yugoslavia, 2:19.44
14. Robert Köster, Yugoslavia, 2:19.44
15. Hubert Strotz, Austria, 2:20.44

WORLD CUP SLALOM STANDINGS
(After 10 races)
1. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 115 points (three victories)
2. Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 115
3. Hans Enn, Austria, 105
4. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 92
5. Jure Francl, Yugoslavia, 88
6. Hubert Strotz, Austria, 65
7. Marc Julien, Switzerland, 60
8. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 58
9. Thomas Bürgler, Switzerland, 54
10. (tie) Alex Giorgi, Italy; Guido Hinterseer, Austria; and Martin Hoesl, Switzerland, 49

WORLD CUP SLALOM STANDINGS
(After 10 races)
1. Zurbriggen, 254
2. Stenmark, 221
3. Girardelli, 197
4. Wenzel, 171
5. Anton Stenier, Austria, 145
6. Jure Francl, Yugoslavia, 128
7. Urs Rieber, Switzerland, 118
8. Fritz Gruber, Austria, 113
9. Köster, 106
10. Enn, 105

SPORTS BRIEFS

British Clubs Kept Apart in Cup Play

GENEVA (AP) — Six British teams were kept apart by Friday's draw for semifinals in the European soccer cup competitions, raising the possibility of all-British finals in all three events.

In the Champions' Cup, Liverpool will meet Dynamo Bucharest at home in the first leg on April 11, while Dundee United of Scotland will play at home against the Italian champion, Roma. The return matches are scheduled April 25.

In the Cup Winners' Cup, Manchester United will play the first leg at home against the Italian club Juventus, while the defending titlist, Aberdeen of Scotland, will open on the road against Porto of Portugal. Belgium's Anderlecht, seeking its second consecutive UEFA Cup, will travel to England to face Nottingham Forest in the first leg, while Tottenham Hotspur will go to Yugoslavia to play Hajduk Split.

NFL to Study Effects of Rival League

HONOLULU (NYT) — Pete Rozelle, the commissioner of the National Football League, has confirmed that he will appoint a committee of club executives to study the long-range future of the league and how it might minimize the effects of the United States Football League.

When the committee is appointed, it will represent the first acknowledged step by the NFL in any regard to deal with the USFL, now in its second season. "It's not a go-to-war committee," Rozelle said Thursday. "We just want to take an overall look at our future."

In another development, Gene Klein, who owns 51 percent of the San Diego Chargers, said in San Diego that he would consider offers for his interest in the team. "But that's not to say I will sell it," he added. It was reported earlier that Klein had already put his interest up for sale.

3 Golfers Share Lead in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS (UPI) — Larry Mize, Bob Eastwood and Gary Hallberg each shot a 6-under-par 66 Thursday to share the first-round lead in the New Orleans Open golf tournament.

One shot behind at 67 were Adam Adams, Jim Kane, Bernhard Langer and Mike Reid. Steve Heinzel — Vance Heizler, Mike Haskaly, Allen Miller, John Mahaffey, Greg Norman and Danny Edwards — were at 68. Mize took an early lead, hitting two birdies on the front nine at the Lakewood Country Club and three on the back nine. Eastwood had six birdies to give him 33s on the front and back nines. Hallberg answered with five birdies.

For the Record

Drew Pearson, the Dallas Cowboys wide receiver, was in stable but serious condition Friday in Dallas after an automobile accident in which his brother, Carey Mark Pearson, was killed. Officials were optimistic about the recovery of the 33-year-old football player, who fell asleep while driving Thursday and crashed into a parked truck. (AP)

Willie Aikens of the Toronto Blue Jays was released Friday from a federal prison in Fort Worth, Texas, nine days before the end of his three-month sentence for a cocaine conviction. Aikens has been suspended for the 1984 baseball season, but the action will be reviewed by May 15. (AP)

Dennis McLain, a 30-game winner for the Detroit Tigers in 1968, surrendered to federal marshals Thursday in Tampa, Florida, on charges of racketeering, loan sharking, bookmaking, extortion and drug offenses. McLain, 39, was one of seven persons named in an indictment. He was freed on a \$200,000 bond. (AP)

Ernie Cobb, a former Boston College basketball star, and a co-defendant were acquitted Friday in New York of taking part in a point-shaving scheme to benefit gamblers during the 1978-79 season. (UPI)

Andrea Schoene of East Germany, the gold medalist in the 3,000-meter speed skating at the Sarajevo Olympics, set a world record of 4 minutes 20.91 seconds in the event Friday at the high-altitude rink at Alma-Ata in Soviet Central Asia. Tass said. (AP)

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Boston	42	27	.607
Philadelphia	42	28	.600
New York	41	27	.604
New Jersey	37	32	.538
Washington	31	39	.443
Central Division			
Minneapolis	44	28	.611
Detroit	39	33	.543
Atlanta	38	34	.528
Chicago	31	41	.436
Cleveland	24	48	.333
Indiana	24	48	.333
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Utah	39	32	.549
Ottawa	37	32	.538
San Antonio	36	33	.520
Phoenix	33	36	.476
San Diego	31	38	.448
Portland	29	39	.429
Los Angeles	28	40	.412
Golden State	26	42	.386
San Jose	24	44	.353
Pacific Division			
Portland	44	28	.611
Seattle	38	34	.528
Phoenix	33	36	.476
Golden State	31	38	.448
San Jose	24	44	.353

Transition

BASEBALL
American League
KANSAS CITY — Asst. Mgr. John Morris and Joe Simpson, outfielders; Steve Hammond, catcher; Jim Scrantom, infielder; and Tony Perreault, Vince Valdes, Mike Jones, Charlie Leibrand and Mike Parrot, pitchers, to the minor league camp.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
ATLANTA — Asst. Mgr. Buckner and Roger Lee, outfielders; Alvin Davis, catcher; Tim Lincecum, infielder; Joe Johnson, catcher; and Mike Pavia, Gary Risher and Zane Smith, pitchers.

CINCINNATI — Asst. Mgr. Konerko, pitcher; Joe Mauer, catcher; and Paul O'Neill, outfielder, to the minor league camp.

FOOTBALL
United States Football League
LOS ANGELES — Stated Dave Rocker, defensive back.
OAKLAND — Mike Dorn, offensive tackle.

COLLEGE
PURDUE — Asst. Mgr. Derrick Hoskins and Darren Pines, defensive ends; Tim Richardson and Lloyd Hawthorne, running backs; and Warren Calhoun, defensive back, have been dropped from the football team.

UCLA — Extended the contract of Larry Farmer, basketball coach, for two years.



Jim Miller of Virginia, left, and Andre Hawkins of Syracuse grab for the ball as Olden Polynice (24) and an unidentified Syracuse player watch during their East Regional game.

Slugging and Stealing Are Part of Murphy's Law

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

WEST PALM BEACH, Florida — He is arguably today's best baseball player, a slugger who steals bases, a center fielder who dives for line drives. As perhaps the best player to wear No. 3 since Babe Ruth, he has an opportunity this season to do what nobody has ever done — earn a third consecutive award as most valuable player.

And in an era of drug arrests and other sports scandals, Dale Murphy of the Atlanta Braves appears almost too good to be true.

"But he's exactly what he appears to be," says Joe Torre, his manager. "Murphy is the closest thing there is to the all-American boy, if there is such an animal."

"Murphy is such a good guy," says Bob Watson, the club's primary pinch hitter and unofficial batting coach. "He even makes Steve Garvey look like a bad guy."

At a lean 6 feet 5 inches and 215 pounds, Murphy is one of baseball's strongest men, in principle as well as muscle. At a game in San Diego, a fan near the Braves' dugout was using language that needed a detergent. Murphy looked up over the dugout roof.

"You can say anything you want," he told the fan firmly, "but don't cuss."

The man stopped. Murphy is equally as principled in disciplining himself.

"If I'm two minutes late at the ballpark," he once asked Torre, "does that mean I'm late?"

"Two minutes," Torre said, "is two minutes."

The next day Torre found on his desk Murphy's check for an automatic \$100 fine.

On road trips, Murphy often asks permission to remain in a city on a Sunday night after a weekend series to preach at Mormon services. And if he had a weakness as a hitter, it was a tendency to be merciful when the Braves were several runs ahead in the late innings.

"He didn't have the same concentration," Torre said. "He worried about rubbing people's noses in it, but I told him, 'It's my job to worry about rubbing people's noses in it, not your job.' Last season I think he stayed a little hungrier."

If that's possible, around the clubhouse before and after games, Murphy always seems to be munching on something — a sandwich, an apple, an orange, a candy bar, cookies, sometimes a handful of jelly beans out of the jar in Torre's office.

"But he's not one of those guys who eat everything to put on a show," Torre said. "He just likes to eat."

Murphy likes his two MVP awards, too, but typically he's not quite sure he deserves them.

"It's a great compliment," he was saying now at his locker, "but I don't think you can pick an out-

fielder to be the most valuable player."

He mentioned Cal Ripken Jr. of Baltimore and Robin Yount of Milwaukee, the shortstops who were voted the American League MVPs the last two years.

"When a shortstop hits as well as they did, that's really something," he said. "It's like when Dickie Thon did in Houston last year as their shortstop. What a year he had!"

"Back when I was a catcher, I couldn't throw anybody out, I was wild. I wasn't much of a first baseman, either. I didn't have a position."

He does now. When the Braves acquired Chris Chambliss before the 1980 season, Bobby Cox, their manager then, moved Murphy to center field. He earned a Gold Glove there last season, while batting .302 with 36 homers and a league-leading 121 runs batted in.

"I don't see guys in the American League like Ripken and Yount often enough to rate them," Joe Torre said, "but Andre Dawson of the Expos is the closest thing to him in our league in being able to do everything. Mike Schmidt used to be like that, but he doesn't steal bases anymore."

"It's not fair to Dale to put him up there with Willie Mays and Henry Aaron yet, but he can win a game for you in all the different ways they did — with a base hit, a home run, a catch, a throw, a stolen base."

With 36 homers and 30 stolen bases last season, Murphy was only the sixth player in major league history to produce at least 30 homers and at least 30 stolen bases in a season.

This season Murphy has the opportunity to be the first major leaguer to win the MVP award in three consecutive seasons. Eight have won it in two successive years, the most recent being Schmidt in 1980 and 1981.

"As a kid," said Murphy, who grew up in Portland, Oregon, before attending Brigham Young University, "I remember really getting interested in baseball when the Reds were good, when Johnny Bench and Joe Morgan and Pete Rose were there. I didn't always follow the awards, but I remember Joe Morgan winning it two years in a row."

"I never thought about anybody winning three in a row."

Not many other people thought about it either. Until now.

Exhibition Baseball

Thursday's double
New York (N.Y.) and Montreal 2
Pittsburgh (Pa.) and Philadelphia 3
New York (N.Y.) and Cincinnati 4
Chicago (Ill.) and Los Angeles 5
St. Louis 6
Houston 7
Texas 8
Detroit 9
Toronto 10
Seattle 11
San Francisco 12
California 13
Cleveland 14
San Diego 15

Indiana Upsets North Carolina

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATLANTA — Indiana, with 27 points from Steve Alford, defeated top-ranked North Carolina from the NCAA basketball tournament Thursday night with a 72-68 victory in the East Regional semifinals.

Coach Bobby Knight's Hoosiers advanced to a showdown on Saturday with Virginia, which surprised Syracuse, 63-55.

In the Midwest Regional semifinals in Lexington, Kentucky, sixth-ranked Illinois stopped Maryland, 72-70, and No. 3 Kentucky defeated Louisville, 72-67. Illinois and Kentucky will meet on Saturday.

Indiana led North Carolina, 59-47, with 5:36 remaining before missing four straight front ends of one-and-one free-throw opportunities. The Tar Heels closed the deficit to 70-68 on a layup by Joe Wolf with 10 seconds left. But Indiana's Mike Givens, fouled with five seconds to go, made both free throws.

"I think that as often the case when things get tight, the big lead was crucial to our win," said Knight. "The pressure really gets tough when you start missing free throws down the stretch."

Indiana (22-8) was unranked by The Associated Press and rated just 18th by United Press International.

The Hoosiers were meeting North Carolina for the first time since beating the Tar Heels for the 1981 NCAA championship.

North Carolina (28-3) offered no excuses. "We just had trouble getting things going on offense and they made their shots," said Sam Perkins, who led North Carolina with 26 points.

Earlier, Virginia's Othell Wilson scored 17 points and Olden Polynice, a freshman center, had 12 as the Cavaliers slowed the pace and beat Syracuse.

The Cavaliers (20-11) ran off 12 straight points to take an early 16-6 lead. After halftime, Wilson scored four straight points to put Virginia ahead 44-28 with 10:26 to go. Syracuse then began fouling in an attempt to halt the Cavaliers.

For Syracuse (23-9), Rafael Adelman finished with 18 points, but four starters fouled out.

Kentucky, playing in its own arena, got 15 points each from Dicky Beal and Jim Master and 14 from Melvin Turpin as it defeated Louisville.

Kentucky (28-4) trailed 36-32 at halftime and 49-47 in the second half before running off 10 straight points, with Turpin providing the power. Louisville went almost six minutes without scoring.

Lancaster Gordon had 25 points and Milt Wagner 22 for the Cardinals (24-11).

Illinois, relying on a tough man-to-man defense and deliberate offense, threw Maryland off its game.

George Montgomery, a 6-foot-8 center, had 15 points and seven rebounds for the Cardinals (26-4). He also kept Ben Coleman, Maryland's top scorer, from the basket in the second half.

Adrian Branch revived the Terrapins with 10 points in the final three and a half minutes as Maryland (24-8) rallied from a 66-56 deficit. Branch finished with 19 points.

(UPI, AP)

Michigan Advances in NIT

Michigan and Southwestern Louisiana won Thursday night in the quarterfinals of the National Invitation Tournament, United Press International reported.

In Ann Arbor, Michigan, Antoine Joubert made two free throws with 21 seconds left as Michigan defeated Xavier (Ohio), 63-62.

In Lafayette, Louisiana, Graylin Warner scored 22 points as Southwestern Louisiana rolled over Santa Clara, 97-76.

Michigan's victory was its first since 1976.

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